THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4751 PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900, PRICE 2 CENTS.

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SUNDRIES in larger variety and at lower prices than ever.

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-LAWRENCE-

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Try One And Be Convinced.

KEARSARGE CELEBRATION

Committee Of Arrangements Issues An Open Letter.

Calls On People Of The State To Strive For Success.

A Statement Of The Plans As They Have Been Matured.

The fact that the date of the visit of the superb new battleship Kearsarge, accompanied by her sister warship, Alabama, and the North Atlantic squadron, is only six or seven weeks distant has been recognized by the committee of representative New Hampshire men chosen to arrange for the event, in an open letter to the people of the state that is of pertinent interest. It embodies a stirring appeal to every resident, from the coast to Coos, to join earnestly and industriously in an ambition to crown the celebration with brilliant success, such as befits it. The letter is a clarion call that should, and doubtless will, quicken general enthusiasm in the approaching reception to the fleet. It runs as follows:

To the Citizens New Hampshire:

The time has come when the commission, charged by the state of New Hampshire with the duty of procuring and presenting to the new battleship Kearsarge a gift worthy of that historic name and worthy of the state, should lay its matured plan before the people of the state, asking their prompt and constant cooperation and support.

In the building up of the new navy the excellent rule has been adopted of naming the battleships—the great ships of the line—for the several states of the Union. In 1896 an exception was made to this rule. Immediately after the wreck of the old Kearsarge it was proposed to congress by Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, then secretary of the navy, that the newest of the battleships then authorized receive the name of Kearsarge, This excellent exception was approved by congress and the historic name was perpetuated. The same congress provided for the building of another first class battleship, which received the name Alabama.

As a result of this plan of nomenclature there has grown up the delightful custom on the part of the separate states of making presentations to their naval offspring, expressing the good will of state to namesake, and it was a foregone conclusion that the Kearsarge should be honored by a gift which should worthily reflect New Hampshire pride and New Hampshire sentiment.

Of course the commission could have stopped here and could have procured merely a worthy gift for New Hampshire's battleship. But it felt that if only this were done New Hampshire had lost a unique opportunity to perform a graceful act, an act which should have a national as well as a local significance.

The commission therefore asks the people of New Hampshire to make a presentation to the Kearsarge *and* to the Alabama.

The great naval duel of the civil war was the engagement between the old Kearsarge and the old Alabama, and the Kearsarge won her glory by destroying the Alabama. So, when the two great battleships, Kearsarge and Alabama, are about to enter the service of a united nation, can New Hampshire do a more worthy act than add to the glory which surrounds the name Kearsarge by making it a pledge between New Hampshire and Alabama that they and these two noble ships are united for the defence and welfare of a common country?

The work will be a large bronze bas relief, to be placed on the forward turret between the two 13-inch guns.

The sculptor is Mr. Bela W. Pratt, of Boston, who has done much of the important work for the congressional library at Washington, for Yale university and for other great art interests. Mr. Pratt has given his close attention to the Kearsarge memorial for the past few months, and regards it his greatest work.

The gift for the Alabama will probably be a large design in bronze appropriately inscribed, to be placed on one of the turrets. Dr. Tucker, of Dartmouth college, has been asked by his colleagues on the commission to prepare the inscription.

The expense attending this undertaking will be considerable, probably $5000 or $6000, but we do not doubt that the citizens of the state, at home and abroad, the patriotic societies, and every organization and every influence which holds of value the good name of New Hampshire, will contribute to make the undertaking successful and worthy the dignity of the state.

We ask that subscriptions be sent as early as convenient, either to the treasurer of the commission, Mr. Charles T. Means, Manchester, N. H., or to any member of the commission:

WILLIAM P. CHADWICK, Exeter,
SUMNER WALLACE, Rochester,
THOMAS COGSWELL, Gilmanton,
JOHN DEMERITT, Effingham,
FRANK S. STREETER Concord,
CHARLES T. MEANS, Manchester,
FRANCIS C. FAULKNER, Keene,
SETH M. RICHARDS, Newport,
WILLIAM J. TUCKER, Hanover,
THOMAS H. VANDYKE, Stewartstown
Members of the Commission.

We will send you prepaid in a plain box.... 4 Qt. Bottles

OF OUR FAMOUS

Stag Rye Whiskey

IF YOU WILL SEND US

$3.00 This whiskey is made from the finest Maryland Rye at our own distillery in Baltimore. The care we take in selecting only the choicest grain and purest spring water for distilling and our facilities for storing in heated warehouses, till age, flavor and body are just right, make STAG the best whiskey for family and medicinal use. Try it!

E. EISING & CO.,

49 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

The English stage censor shows his good sense by refusing to shut down Zaza, but prohibiting The Girl from Maxim's.

The Breezy Time company was the only show outside of the minstrel troupes to parade here this season.

The revival of popularity of Hoyt's shows is shown in the big business that is now greeting the Black Sheep. This spectacular, musical and comic hit is the favorite of Hoyt's plays with a big number of theatregoers and is certainly as good as any.

Denman Thompson played Holy Week at the Grand Opera house, Chicago, to $8,400 and proceeded thence to Milwaukee for the first time in fifteen years. On Easter Sunday and Monday he drew $740 and observes caustically that he prefers cream ale to the Cream city. Mr. Thompson adds that he will not return to Milwaukee for fifteen more years.

Ponce de Leon, or the Fountain of Youth, a comic opera by Bert Leston Taylor of Chicago and Walter H. Lewis of Manchester, was given its first performance in the Manchester opera house Tuesday evening.

William A. Brady says Way Down East will net him him $100,000 this year of which $35,000 will come from the road companies.

The big scenic production, The World, will be produced at Music hall next Monday evening by the Anderson Theatre company which will delight local theatregoers all the week. 20,000 feet of special scenery is carried by the management for this great play. The company is a clever one and embraces several well known artists. Every piece of scenery will be used. Among the many scenic effects is the great ship scene, the sinking of a big ocean liner, the wonderful raft scene, adrift in mid-ocean, the rescue by a passing steamer, and the storm at sea. All the electrical effects are carried for the great storm scene. No play of such magnitude has ever been produced in our city. It is worth coming miles to see. Seats now on sale at the box office. Prices 10, 20, 30 cents. 15 cents will admit a lady to the best seat in the house if secured by 7 P. M., Monday. THE PLAYGOER.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c. per box. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

A BREEZY TIME.

A Breezy Time was given at Music hall on Thursday evening by a fair company. The performance abounded with specialties, most of which were well received. As announced on the programme, A Breezy Time is "for laughing purposes only," and in this direction it serves quite satisfactorily to while away a couple of hours.

AUTOMOBILE HERE.

A horseless carriage passed through here on Thursday afternoon, from Providence, R. I., bound for Maine. It stopped at Wendell's hardware store and secured a fresh supply of gasoline, which is its motive power.

GOSSIP OF LOCAL SPORTS.

The directors of the city base ball league met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Thursday evening, and proceded to clear the table of all the business which had accumulated since the preliminary meeting of two weeks ago, some of which was untouched at the first director's meeting, Monday last. Frank L. Woods, of the Woods Brothers team was elected a member of the board, and was given a place, with Mr. Smart, of the high school, and Mr. Goodrich of the Maplewood team, on the financial committee, which is designed to assist the treasurer in the disposal of moneys belonging to the league. Several new ideas for the best government of the league were brought forward, some of of them being adopted, and the schedule was arranged up to Memorial day. In the absence of Chairman Brackett, Mr. Robert Henry, of the Marines, was given charge of the meeting.

Saturday will be an important day in sporting circles. The base ball league schedule will begin on that day with a game at the bicycle park, between the Piscataqua A. C. and P. H. S. teams, while in the evening two games will be played in the basket ball league series in Pierce hall, in which the Kittery and the Portsmouth, and the Delapoon and Unity club teams will fight for supremacy. Unless all indications prove false, both the afternoon and evening attractions will be well patronized.

The Piscataqua athletic club has apparently any amount of confidence in its base ball team, and if you were to ask any member of the organization which team is most likely to win the city pennant, he would undoubtedly name his own. The Piscataqua club has certainly got a strong aggregation on paper, and although it is seldom that any base ball team comes up to the expectation of its friends, a goodly share of the Piscataqua players have made a sufficiently good reputation for themselves in the past to warrant one in assigning them a position pretty well up on the list, even before the teams start playing.

Phillips Exeter academy has a base ball team this season that is likely to wipe out last season's defeat at the hands of Andover. A preparatory school team which comes within two of defeating Dartmouth is something phenomenal, and it hardly seems probable that one season will produce two of them.

Lawrence Varney, of Dover, who is well known to the majority of local sportsmen, is first pitcher on the Dartmouth base ball team this year, his work during the season of '99 having won him the position. Varney has not made the most auspicious beginning possible, for the present season, but Varney never was a man to round into shape early, and there is little doubt that in another month he will be as invincible as he was a year ago from that time.

People who like base ball, and who wish the sportsmen of Portsmouth to provide them with opportunies to witness some good games this season, should make it a point to attend the Piscataqua-P. H. S. game which will be played on the south end diamond, Saturday afternoon. It will be the first championship game of the new city league; and both teams will do all in their power to win. The P. H. S. boys have no intention of allowing the Piscataquas to defeat them as overwhelmingly as they did in the practice game of Fast day, and indeed, are indulging strong hopes of winning the game. Naturally the club men feel confident, but there is a possibility of their being fooled.

Basket ball is the only sport which has not yet succumbed to base ball, and in a little while the national game will have driven this rival from the field. By that time, however, golf, tennis, yachting and bicycling will all have assumed importance, although none of these are likely to have much interest for the majority of base ball followers.

THE AMATEUR.

IS A NUISANCE.

There is no greater or more dangerous traveling nuisance in the country than the fellow who goes from house to house, in town or country, leaving sample packages of patent medicines or food in houses, on porches, door steps or in yards. This thing has been done frequently in this city during the past year. Only a few days ago a lady used a package of baking powder left at her home, with the result that all who ate of the food were made sick.

BEACHAM'S PILLS for Stomach and Liver ills.

ACROSS THE RIVER

Brief Notes From Kittery Gathered for Herald Readers Today.

Judge Samuel W. Emery of Portsmouth was in York, Thursday, on professional business.

Rising Star commandery of the U. O. G. C. of Kittery Point received a very pleasant visit from Agamenticus commandery of York on Thursday evening, when about forty members of the former came from York in a special car. The visitors were entertained with the following literary program:

Reading, selected, Mrs. M. N. Frisbee
Solo, "Just Tell Her That I Love Her, Too," Miss Elizabeth Berry
Reading, "The Voluntary Organist," Miss M. Gertrude Tobey
Singing. All

After the entertainment there were refreshments of ice cream, cake and chocolate. The social meeting was broken up at the latest possible hour for the visitors to return to York on the late car.

The steamer Columbia has been placed upon the ways to be thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

Riverside lodge of Odd Fellows and York Rebekah lodge will attend service at the Methodist church Sunday forenoon.

Whipple lodge of Good Templars has elected the following officers: C. T., George Dinsmore; V. T., Mrs. Spinney; Jr. V. T., Mrs. Hattie Adams; recording secretary, Mrs. Fannie Fernald; treasurer, Mrs. Lucinda Hayes; chaplain, Miss Mary Turner; marshal, Maurice Parker; guard, Chester Boulter; sentinel, Charles Myers.

GREENLAND.

GREENLAND, April 27.

Charles H. Brackett has a large order of nursery stock to deliver for a firm in New York state.

Miss Ruth Duntley of Somerville is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Duntley.

Some of the oldest residents pronounce yesterday as being one of the coldest days for this time of year that has been known for a number of years.

Hon. John Hatch returned home last evening.

The roads in this vicinity are in fine condition for bicycling and it is wondered that more of the bicycle enthusiasts are not seen taking their daily spin.

William Smith of Portsmouth, second baseman for the Greenlands, has agreed to play again this year.

PHŒNIX.

THE LARKIN CLUB'S FIRST.

The first annual ball of the Larkin club was held at Peirce hall on Thursday evening. It was largely attended and very enjoyable. Seventy-five couples participated in the grand march, which was led by John Leary and wife. Joy & Philbrick's orchestra furnished the music and gave a fine concert between eight and nine o'clock.

TO PLAY AT BICYCLE PARK.

At a meeting of the directors of the city base ball league on Thursday evening, it was voted to hire the bicycle park for tomorrow's game, as an experiment, to determine whether the patronage will make it desirable to play all the league games there this season. Little else was done.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

VITAL STATISTICS OF PORTSMOUTH

For the month of March, 1900, as recorded by Wm. H. Moore, city clerk, from returns made in accordance with the statute law:

BIRTHS.

Date.	Child to
3d.	Thomas and Ellen McCarthy, daughter.
7th.	Frederick F. and Stella M. Parsons, daughter.
8th.	Joseph J. and Alma L. Murchy, daughter.
14th.	Cornelius and Ellen Crowley, daughter, Ellen Theresa.
22d.	Albert J. and Carrie B. Smith, son.
25th.	Thomas F. and Mary Rose, daughter.
27th.	John W. and Annie Randall, son.
30th.	John S. and Lizzie Berry, son.
31st.	James and Rose McCarthy, daughter Julia.

MARRIAGES.

Date.	
1st.	Ashton E. Butterfield and Clara A. Downes, both of Brookline, Mass.
2d.	Albert Merchant of St. Thomas, Ontario, and Maud King of Portsmouth.
13th.	Herbert E. Donnell and Annie E. Moulton, both of York, Me.
19th.	Josiah A. Norton and Etta M. Welch, both of York, Me.
20th.	James Gamble of Kittery, Me., and Mary Jenness of Amesbury, Mass.
20th	Frank A. Marshall and Louis Hortense Seymour, both of Portsmouth.

DEATHS.

Burial permits were issued by the city clerk during the month as follows, the date given in each case being that of the issue of the permit; where the death occurred in another city, the name of the place is given:

Date.	Name.	yrs.	mos.	days.
1st,	Cornell S. Franklin,	87	2	6
1st,	Hannah R. Sherburne,	81	1	2
1st,	William H. Palmer,	51		
2d,	Sarah E. Walker,	38	7	15
3d,	Helen E. Bailey,		9	
4th,	Helen F. Thomas,	22	9	4
4 h,	Ellen S. Amazeen, Newcastle,	45		
6 h,	Sarah Ann S. Broughton,	95		6
7th,	Woodbury Langdon, Boston, Mass.	60	10	
8th,	Elizabeth T. Rice, Somerville, Mass.,	85	10	23
8th,	Mary F. Howe,	1	1	
8th,	Alexander Junkins,	86	6	
8th,	Mary J. McLaughlin,	44	2	9
8th,	Philip Horan,			21
9th,	Ann Elizabeth Perkins,	70	9	12
11th,	Edwin Lowd,	54	2	21
13th,	Lucy Shaafe Cushing, Boston, Mass.,	81	7	15
13th,	Mary G. Kane,	3		10
14th,	John S. Sides,	67		28
15th,	Thomas C. Glazebrook,	72		10
15th,	Margaret Sullivan,	37		
16th,	Adaline Sharpley, Lawrence, Mass.,	65	5	
16th,	Katherine Russell,	33	1	22
18th,	Martha Wentworth, Roanoke, Va.,	74		
21st,	Mary Lizzie Larvey,	40	7	7
21st,	John Senter,	94	10	3
23d,	Oren Bragdon,	81	1	
24th,	Timothy Reardon,	32		
25th,	Marion Gladys Spinney	3	5	20
26th,	Maria L. Heald, Maldon, Mass.,	60	4	10
26th,	Charles Mills Laighton,	64	11	26
26th,	Martha G. Stearns, Danvers, Mass.,	84		
27th,	Catherine Downing,	49	1	4
27th,	James Haber,	44	7	
29th,	John J. Bell,	67	7	6
29th,	John D. Martin,	87		
30th,	Mary A. Williams,	76	8	

RED HOT FROM THE GUN

Was the ball that hit G. B. Stedman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. The Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Globe Grocery Co.

THE CRAWFORD SHOE

EASTER OPENING!

Queen Quality Shoes . . . . . $3.00.
The Superior Shoe . . . . . $3.00.

Also a Large Assortment of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Black and Russet Shoes and Oxfords of the Latest Styles from $1.25 to $4.00.

C. FRED DUNCAN,

5 MARKET STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEPENER IS RELIEVED.

Boers Flee Before Brabant's Advance.

RETREATING TO THE NORTHWARD.

General French Apparently Failed to Intercept Them—Dewetsdorp Falls Without a Fight—Lord Methuen Leaves Boshof.

London, April 26.—Wepener's hard pressed garrison is saved, but the Boer besiegers have apparently escaped. This is the finale of the Boer raid into southeastern Cape Colony.

The relief of Colonel Dalgety was accomplished by General Brabant.

The attempt of the Boers to turn the British position at Bloemfontein and intercept the communications has failed, but they have not been brought to a stand or surrounded by the British.

What was feared yesterday by military critics has come to pass. Lord Roberts' operations have cleared the enemy away from Wepener and Dewetsdorp sure enough, but they have escaped capture. Cleverly as the British commander spread his net, he did not do it widely or quickly enough to catch the elusive enemy.

While Lord Roberts' object was primarily to relieve Wepener and clear the southeast corner of the Free State of the Boers' presence generally, he also sought to bring the Boers to an engagement, surrounding them or inflicting serious losses upon them. With this object in view he had been drawing a circle around the Boer position. The western semicircle was complete. On the other side the southern segment was closed by the Basuto border, but the northern segment remained open.

In the operations of yesterday the circle was drawn somewhat tighter, and an

GENERAL BRABANT.

attempt was made to throw French's cavalry around to close the open gap. The Boers, however, took fright and fled through that open gap, probably succeeding, as usual, in taking all their guns with them.

General Rundle's waiting game in front of Dewetsdorp is now fully explained. While his division was held fast, refusing to attack, General French's cavalry and Pole-Carew's division were moving round astride the line of retreat of the federal forces.

The presence of the dashing British cavalry general in the neighborhood apparently set the Boers moving the force at Dewetsdorp, slipping away during the night. These have now probably joined the big army massing at or near Thaba N'Chu.

Tried to Break Delagoa Bay Railway

London, April 26. A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, dated Wednesday, says that a daring attempt was made Sunday night to destroy the bridge at Komati Poort, the terminus of the Delagoa Bay railroad in the eastern part of Portuguese East Africa. The attempt failed by the merest accident, Kaffirs giving the alarm. The Boers have consequently increased their force on the frontier, and the hills are lined with riflemen, the laughers suspecting that the British are advancing upon the Transvaal by some mysterious route. Every approach to the bridge is guarded by barbed wire. The correspondent does not indicate who it was who attempted to destroy the bridge.

Brave Deeds by Plumer's Men.

London, April 26. A dispatch from Bulawayo, dated April 17, says: "There were some gallant deeds during Colonel Plumer's recent fighting in his attempt to relieve Mafeking. Captain Crewe was killed while trying to bring in Captain Gates, whose horse had been shot. Trooper Lee, who had been wounded, cried 'Comrades, don't mind me. I'm sent to Give me a rifle till I have one more shot.' A rifle was handed to him, and he fired one shot, after which he rolled over dead."

Gypsies Steal a Girl.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 26. The sheriff has captured a gang of gypsies charged with stealing a 11 year old girl and lodged them in the county jail. The child is Margaret Dundon, the pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Dundon of this city. Several days ago a gang of gypsies located on the outskirts of this city and began fortune telling. The child was anxious to have her fortune told and made her way to the camp. Her beauty attracted the wanderers, who saw in her a fortune as a gypsy queen and fortune teller. They held out all kinds of inducements to get her to join them but she hesitated. Then while she was in camp they suddenly pulled up stakes and, taking her with them, disappeared.

For New Twenty-two Story Building.

Pittsburg, April 26. The Alliance Realty company has awarded to the Carnegie company the contract for structural steel required for a 22 story building to be erected at the southeast corner of Broad street and Exchange place, New York city. Over 10,000 tons of material will be used, the average price of steel per ton, making the total about $[illegible]

Wears Beresford's Hat.

San Francisco, April 25. L. Solomon, a peddler, at a custom house auction sale of unclaimed goods secured for $2.75 a silk hat consigned to Lord Charles Beresford. The hat arrived in this city a few days after Lord Charles had departed for New York and was never claimed by him. It was appraised at $16. Solomon declared wearing his prize.

MAXIMS AGAINST BOLOS.

Americans Surround and Kill Fifty Filipinos.

Manila, April 26.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Caceres, province of South Camarines, bring details of a fight April 16 in which 80 Filipinos were killed. The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and General Bell sent three detachments of the Forty-fifth regiment, with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and wore carabao hide helmets, coats and shields. The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor. Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight, and the bolomen never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans was wounded. Lieutenant Balch, with 20 cavalrymen from the Thirty-seventh regiment, cornered 70 bolomen in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo.

General Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolomen and last week killed a total of 125. A squadron of the Eleventh cavalry is about leaving Manila on board the transport Lennox to re-enforce them. The insurgents keep the province in a state of terror and are wreaking vengeance on natives who trade with the Americans, burning many villages, including the populous town of San Fernando. General Bell has issued a proclamation declaring that he will retaliate relentlessly unless this guerrilla war ceases and that he will burn all the towns which harbor guerrillas.

In a fight at Sorgogon, Albay province, on April 16 three companies of the Forty-seventh infantry, Captain Gordon commanding, routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolomen, killing 53.

ANGLO-SAXON CATHOLICS.

Archbishop Ireland Urges a Propaganda.

New York, April 26.—The Herald prints the following:

"Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul has written a letter to the Duke of Norfolk, president of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, in which he urges a united Anglo-Saxon Catholic propaganda. A cablegram from Rome recently stated the letter is distrusted at the Vatican, where it is regarded as an effort to revive the liberal movement known as Americanism.

"A copy of Archbishop Ireland's letter has just been received here. It deals at length with the opportunity before the Catholic church in English speaking countries, and it lays especial emphasis on the fact that the English language is circling the globe. All this, the archbishop points out, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the authorities of the church.

"'It is a broad, plain fact in the geography of the world,' he says, 'a fact daily becoming broader and plainer, that English speaking countries are constantly growing with a speed that nothing seems able to arrest in territory and in influence. I certainly shall not belittle the spheres of influence of language other than the English or deny in the least the importance to the church of countries speaking those languages. Let due place be given to all agencies in the great work of religion.'

"However, he proposes a new mission for the English speaking countries and urges that greater efforts be made to spread the Catholic religion in English speaking countries."

All Quiet at Croton.

Croton Landing, N. Y., April 26.—Nearly the full force of men was at work yesterday at the scene of the recent strike at the Cornell dam, and, except for the camp of the cavalry overlooking the works, there was nothing to indicate that there had ever been the slightest trouble. Superintendent Goldsborough came up yesterday morning and went out on the work with Captain Howard C. Badgley. He found nearly 600 men at work in the quarries and at the dam. The contractors do not fear any more trouble. They are rather inclined to the belief that the leaders of the strike are not going to cause any further disturbance, as such actions would be likely to prejudice their cases before the Westchester grand jury. The only persons now dreaded by the contractors are the Italians who own homes and places of business and will not return to work. They fear that they will become agitators and spread discontent throughout the camp.

Dewey and Bryan Won't Meet.

Chicago, April 26. Admiral Dewey will not break bread in Chicago with William J. Bryan, and the Seven o'Clock club, which had arranged the pleasant ceremonial to take place next Tuesday evening at the Lakeside club, has changed the date of the dinner to May 5. Admiral Dewey will leave town on the evening of the 4th, and Colonel Bryan will reign supreme at the dinner. The officers of the club have little to say concerning their sudden change of plans, except that Mr. Bryan, their guest of honor, could not arrange to be in town May 4. From this deduction[illegible] drawn in certain quarters that the western candidate had as many doubts about the wisdom of the meeting as had his eastern opponent.

Mrs. Lotteridge is Acquitted.

Chicago, April 26. Mrs. Anna Louise Lotteridge was freed from custody and exonerated from all blame for the death of Millionaire Rufus Wright by the coroner's jury. On the advice of her attorney Mrs. Lotteridge refused to testify at the inquest on the ground that she might incriminate herself, but the testimony of all other witnesses who spoke with Mr. Wright before he died in the room at the Leland hotel, where he was shot April 14, agreed that Mr. Wright had reproached, when a child about the shooting, stating it was an accidental and that he had been clear in his mind when he said it. There was nothing in the testimony to indicate that the shooting was other than accidental.

Mad Skunkers in Nebraska.

Wahoo, Neb., April 25. The council which contested this section for days was the most picturesque ever held in the state. Though some of the wolves, so far as reports show, were mad, no cases of hydrophobia have yet cropped up in the county. Great holes were dug in the rough, plowed fields and wire fences were piled up for the thousands of feet. The most extraordinary feature of the hunt occurred on the south side of the county, miles south. Here the scout [illegible] stalking no less than a dozen times.

SUNK INTO THE SEA.

THE FEARFUL DOOM OF PORT ROYAL THE PROFLIGATE.

For Two Centuries the Stately City Has Slumbered Beneath the Blue Caribbean. Yet Even Now In Calm Weather Her Submerged Buildings May Be Seen.

Under the clear blue waters of the Caribbean sea sleeps the sunken city of Port Royal, and lazily rocking on the waves is a red buoy which marks the spot where the old city's cathedral sank and where the spire still reaches up nearly to the surface.

The traveler who visits the capital of Jamaica should pray for clear weather, without wind. When the water of the harbor is ruffled by breezes, the hidden city is obscured from view. But on a cloudless, still day, when the surface of the sea is perfectly smooth, the ruins of the phantom city may be plainly seen in the depths of the transparent water.

The spire of the old cathedral is the most prominent object. In the clear water you can see the fishes lazily swimming in and out among the ruined turrets, more suggestive of owls and bats than of the finny inhabitants of the sea. Occasionally glimpses can be had of the ruins of other buildings—buildings which for more than two centuries have kept their ghastly secrets and will keep them until the end of time.

Down there in that peaceful depth lie the bones of 3,000 men, women and children, carried down into the sea with their homes on that awful June day in 1692. An earthquake suddenly and without warning smote the profligate city of Port Royal, which slid into the sea. The waters opened and swallowed it up, and there beneath the silent waves was hidden the wickedness and debauchery of a community described by historians as being almost without parallel.

The survivors said it was the vengeance of God and likened it to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. And in very truth the history of the city seems to show the unceasing wrath of Divine power. From the richest city of its time it has dwindled into insignificance, until now it is a most wretched place, used only as a naval station. Disaster after disaster has overtaken it.

After the earthquake the town was rebuilt, only to be completely destroyed by fire in 1703. On Aug. 22, 1722, it was swept into the sea by a hurricane. It was once more reconstructed, but again, in 1815, it was reduced to ashes, and as recently as 1880 it was visited by another hurricane. Every disaster was attended by great loss of life.

The city of Port Royal was originally built upon a narrow strip of land extending out into the sea, which accounts for its strange disappearance at the time of the earthquake. Like the house of the foolish man of Biblical lore, which was builded upon the sand, it literally slid into the water when the earthquake shock came.

Previous to that fateful 7th day of June, 1692, Port Royal had been known as "the finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the world." It was, as it now is, a British colony, but there was little either in its government or its customs of British morality. We are told that it was a place of luxurious debauchery, that in their excesses the colonists rivaled the profligates of ancient Rome.

Buccaneering and piracy were recognized industries. The treasure ships of Spain were legitimate prey. The riches of Mexico and Peru were levied upon, and the people of Jamaica were literally rolling in wealth and splendor. Vice and debauchery held sway. Bacchanalian revels which might put to shame the dwellers in the orient were of nightly occurrence. There was no virtue.

And like the crack of doom came the earthquake. The thunder of the elements sounded in the ears of the heedless revelers. The earth opened in great fissures and closed again like the jaws of a mighty trap, and in closing it gripped many of its victims in the middle, leaving their hands above ground. Then came the awful sliding, grinding noise as the city, built upon its foundation of sand, sank into the caressing embrace of the sea, which forever closed upon its wickedness and will forever keep its dread secrets.

The shock came close on to midday. The air was hot and sultry. The sky was without a cloud. A great stillness seemed to hover over the city, and then, without warning, the earth trembled. Men and women left their houses and ran into the streets, only to meet death in the bowels of the earth or in the hidden recesses of the sea.

In his "Annals of Jamaica," published in 1828, Rev. George Wilson Bridges quotes from a letter written by one of the survivors, a rector, two or three days after the disaster, which is in part as follows:

"After I had been at church reading, which I did every day since I was rector of this place, to keep up some show of religion, and was gone to a place hard by the church where the merchants meet, and where the president of the council was, who came into my company and engaged me to take a glass of wormwood wine as a whet before dinner, he being my very good friend, I staid with him, upon which he lighted a pipe of tobacco; before that was out I found the ground rolling and moving under my feet, upon which I said unto him, 'Lord, sir, what is that?' He replied, being a very grave man: 'It is an earthquake. Be not afraid; it will soon be over.'"

Despite the president's assurance, he disappeared and was never heard of again. Continuing, the rector wrote: "I made toward Morgan's fort, because I thought to be there securest from falling houses, but as I was going I saw the earth open and swallow up a multitude of people, and the sea mounting in upon them over the fortifications. Moreover, the large and famous burying ground was destroyed, and the sea washed away the carcasses. The harbor was covered with dead bodies, floating up and down."—New York Herald.

Coffee Culture.

Coffee culture is a long time investment. The expenditures for the first year on a plantation of 100 acres come to $6,955, with no return. At the end of the fourth year the total expenditures will have amounted to $17,725, with total receipts of $14,400, leaving a net deficit of over $3,000. To any one who can hold out the seventh year brings a credit of $21,775.

Wedding presents originated in a feudal tribute from the vassals to their lord. When feudalism ceased, the presents became voluntary. In the days of Queen Elizabeth a pair of knives or scissors were a common gift and symbolized the cutting of unfaithful love.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

House Votes Down Mail Tube Appropriation.

Washington, April 26. The house put its foot on the pneumatic mail tube service now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and if its action stands the whole service will be crushed out. The post office committee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for this service from $225,000 to $725,000. The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriations committee under the leadership of Mr. Moody of Massachusetts with such vigor and success that in the end the house voted 87 to 57 to strike the entire appropriation from the bill. Mr. Moody created a sensation by the manner in which he assailed the methods of the pneumatic tube company and the direct charge that a former member of congress who was a member of the appropriations committee had been a holder of the stock and bonds of the company. He declined to disclose the gentleman's name. He added to the scandal by charging that a block of stock had been sent as a New Year's gift to a near relative of another member of congress, but to the credit of the member he said the dishonoring gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail. Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations transformed the sentiment of the house, which has several times voted for the service, into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form.

After a brief debate the senate agreed to the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill, the provisions relating to the right of franchise and imprisonment for debt having been amended to conform to the ideas of the senate. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed, carrying a little over $3,000,000. The resolution declaring Nathan B. Scott to be entitled to his seat as a senator from West Virginia was discussed by Mr. McComas of Maryland, but its consideration was not concluded. The Alaskan civil government bill was under consideration for an hour, but no progress was made.

Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 26.—A fire which started on the top floor of J. W. McCausland's paper spool manufactory at 227 Church street last night spread to adjoining property and before the flames had been got under control did damage to the extent of about $250,000. From the McCausland building, only the two upper floors of which were damaged, the fire spread to the nine story brick building in the rear on Filbert street used by John and James Dobson, manufacturers of carpet, as a warehouse for the storage of woolens and carpets. This building was formerly used as a sugar refinery, and all of the nine floors were thoroughly saturated with sugar and molasses, and the flames spread quickly to every floor. The Dobsons' loss will reach about $200,000, covered by insurance. McCausland's loss will be about $25,000, partly insured. Fisher, Bruce & Co., wholesale chinaware, 225 Church street, and Fleming & Chapman, wholesale spool cotton, Nos. 229 and 231, will lose $25,000.

Carter Starts For Prison.

New York, April 26.—"I am innocent. I am guiltless of wrongdoing. Time, I am convinced, will right everything." Oberlin M. Carter, once a captain in the United States corps of engineers, said this last night on a parlor car of the Pennsylvania railroad train No. 7, southwestern express, a few seconds before it started with him and an armed guard which is to escort him to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will serve out what remains of his sentence of five years' imprisonment for embezzlement. Carter spoke in a firm voice and emphasized each word. He did not falter until the train began to move.

Movements of Warships.

Washington, April 26.—The battleship Kearsarge will drop down from Hampton Roads to Old Point Comfort the end of this week and will sail within a few days thereafter for Newport, R. I., where she will receive her torpedo outfit. The flagship Philadelphia has sailed from Panama for Punta Arenas. The Wilmington has sailed from Rio for Bahia to join Admiral Schley. The Osceola has arrived at New York. The training ship Buffalo arrived at Fort Monroe yesterday. The naval cadet ship Chesapeake, in tow of the Potomac, has arrived at Annapolis.

A Fight in China.

Vancouver, B. C., April 26.—Yokohama advices say a British force and 200 Bahamas, in reprisal for an attack on British commissioners, burned and destroyed the Chinese fortress at Fi Tao and Pa Nih, on the Burma-Kannan frontier, killing eight Chinese soldiers. The yamen was terrified and promised redress. A British-Chinese punitive expedition burned the group of Was villages implicated in the outrages, destroying 2,000 houses and killing 60 Was.

Kansas Populists For Bryan.

Clay Center, Kan., April 26.—The Populist state convention called to select 84 delegates to the national convention at Sioux Falls instructed the delegation to vote solidly for William J. Bryan for president.

Conductor's Victim Wins.

New York, April 26.—Walter Fellows the whistler in Anna Held's company, has obtained a verdict for $2,000 against the Third Avenue Street Railway company for being thrown from a car by a conductor.

Lacoste May Succeed Rivera.

Havana, April 26. Governor General Wood yesterday offered the post of secretary of agriculture, industry and commerce to Senor Perfecto Lacoste.

Weather Forecast.

Fair, fresh northerly winds.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call at the Globe Grocery and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

CZAR BEHIND SULTAN.

Russia Said to Be Ready to Help Turkey Resist Us.

OTHER POWERS MAY TAKE A HAND

Indication That Great Britain, Italy, France, Austria and Germany May Act In Regard to Obligations Similar to Those Due to This Country.

Washington, April 26.—A press dispatch from Constantinople says:

"From an excellent source it is learned that the sultan is counting on Russian assistance should the United States decide to press too harshly its claims for indemnity. It is declared by an informant whose opportunities of getting news are unexcelled that the czar, in return for recent railway concessions on the part of Turkey, has assured the sultan that in case the United States sends a fleet to intimidate Turkey a Russian fleet will pass through the Dardanelles to protect whatever port may be the object of the American demonstration.

"It is generally believed here that the sultan considers the American incident closed by reason of his majesty's concession authorizing the rebuilding of the mission at Harput and the construction of an addition to Roberts college."

It is the earnest hope of the administration that it will be able to effect a settlement of the questions under dispute with Turkey without foreign interference.

Hay Questioned by Diplomats.

It is known here that European governments have followed with keen interest the policy this government has pursued, and it is understood that Secretary Hay has been questioned by diplomats as to the extent this government proposed to go in endeavoring to enforce payment of the claims. Beyond announcing that the United States intended to obtain the indemnity the secretary has not gone, though it has been unofficially stated in official circles that a rupture of diplomatic relations would occur provided the sublime porte did not pay the claims. What the officials have feared is an effort on the part of European governments to complicate the American negotiations with their own involving claims they have pending against the sublime porte.

Even if Russia has intimated to Turkey that she will aid her in preventing the enforcement of the American demands it is said in official circles that such an intimation is unnecessary, as the United States never proposed to go to war with the sublime porte over the missionary claims.

Negotiations for settling the American claims are now in progress both in Constantinople and Washington. It is not expected by the administration that an immediate answer will be given to the last representation which Mr. Griscom has been directed to make, but in the course of two or three days, it is hoped, the sultan will have determined to settle the indemnity. Such prompt settlement is not looked for in Turkish diplomatic circles, though Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister, is energetically facilitating the negotiations.

Mr. Straus Will Remain.

It has been learned from a reliable source that Mr. Oscar Straus has not resigned as United States minister to Turkey.

As stated two months ago, on his return to this country Mr. Straus, having brought the questions pending between this country and Turkey to their logical conclusion—namely, the sultan's repeated promises for the payment of the indemnities and for the reconstruction of the Harput buildings—desires to retire. The president and the secretary of state prevailed on Mr. Straus to remain in the service, at least until the present negotiations which are being conducted with his help are successfully ended.

Under the circumstances M. Straus has no intention of abandoning his post so long as his services are required by the government.

Mr. Hanna Wins In Ohio.

Columbus, O., April 26.—The Republican state convention completed its work yesterday by naming four delegates at large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, nominating a state ticket and adopting a platform. The delegates at large chosen are Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Governor George K. Nash and Congressmen Charles Dick and Charles H. Grosvenor. The following were named as alternates at large: Charles S. Foster, Myron D. Norris, W. C. Brown and George A. Myers. The delegates and alternates are close personal as well as political friends of the president, and the platform is just as it came from Washington, with the addition of the antitrust resolution and the omission of the Porto Rican. The so called "Hanna slate" on delegates and alternates at large and the state ticket went through without any break.

Alleged Sugar Stock Forgery.

Chicago, April 26.—S. W. Jacobs, president of the Chicago Loan and Trust company, 140 Dearborn street, is under arrest, and the police believe they have discovered an extensive forgery of sugar trust stock. Jacobs was arrested at the instance of H. Gilbertson of 284 West Erie street, who says he was induced to buy $2,750 worth of the fraudulent shares. The police are looking for Samuel Fuller, who, Jacobs says, is the perpetrator of the forgery. It is learned that he left Chicago May 17, 1898, after completing the transaction which Gilbertson now complains of. Gilbertson says the shares bear the cleverly forged signatures of H. O. Havemeyer as president and John E. Searles as secretary of the corporation.

To Build Railroads In Cuba.

Trenton, April 26. The Cuba company has been incorporated here with an authorized capital stock of $8,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is already subscribed for. The stock is divided into shares of $50,000 each. The incorporators are W. C. Van Horne, Levi P. Morton, W. C. Whitney and Thomas Ryan, holding eight shares each; C. G. Hanen, six shares; E. A. Harriman and James J. Hill, four shares each; William L. Ball, three shares, and H. L. Terry, one share. The company is to operate steam and electric railways in Cuba.

Knitting Mill at Troy, Pa., Burned.

Elmira, N. Y., April 26.—The plant of the Troy (Pa.) Knitting company has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000. One hundred and twenty five operatives are thrown out of employment.

Mother and Doctor Too

Until the doctor comes, and for minor ills and accidents, the mother must doctor her family. Tens of thousands of mothers have relied upon JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, and have found it always reliable. It is used both *externally and internally* and it is *the* remedy for inflammation from any cause. Used continually for 90 years as a household remedy, its sustained popularity and increasing use every year are the best possible testimonials to its curative powers.

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We are so confident that stock will go at par that we guarantee that after twelve months from date you cannot buy a share of this stock from the Copper Cliff Mining Co. for less than its par value, $1 per share.

Copper mines have made fortunes many fortunes the past year. In 1869 a servant in the family of Prof. Agassiz asked him to invest $250 for her. He invested it in 50 shares of mine stock. The commercial interest and dividends added to the present market value, amount to $50,000. Go on the opportunity and do likewise, you cannot lose. Get rich. Send money by draft, express, registered letter or postoffice money order. Address plainly and write plainly.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

DASHED INTO ATOMS.

FATE OF A SCHOONER THAT WAS SENT OVER NIAGARA.

A Thrilling Sight From the Time She Struck the Seething Rapids Until the Mighty Falls Tore Her Into Splinters. A Pair of Tough Geese.

"I was one of those who made up the first public excursion to Niagara Falls," said Martin Cramer of Niagara county. "There wasn't a mile of railroad in the state open and only 12 miles in the entire United States. The Erie canal had been in operation three years. There was no means of travel except the canal and stagecoaches.

"The schooner Michigan was the largest vessel on Lake Erie at that time. She was too large, in fact, to enter the various harbors on the lake, and, being somewhat decayed in her uppers, the owner, Major Frazer, got the idea that she would answer the purpose of testing the fate of a vessel that by accident might approach too near the cataract and also the fate of living things that might be caught in the rapids. The proprietors of the large public houses at the falls, on both sides of the river, and of stages and steamboats, made up a purse to purchase the schooner, aware that they would be amply repaid by the spectators that the exhibition would attract.

"For several days previous to Sept. 18, 1828, the day for which the affair was fixed, which was Saturday, the stages and canalboats came to Buffalo crowded with people. On the night of Sept. 7 wagons filled with country people rattled through the village in unbroken procession all night long, and on the morning of Sept. 8 Buffalo itself seemed to be moving in one mass toward the point of attraction. Five steamboats had been advertised to leave Buffalo Saturday morning. They were the Henry Clay, William Penn, Pioneer, Niagara and Chippewa. The Chippewa was appointed to tow the schooner Michigan to the Niagara river. I was a passenger on her.

"As soon as we got well under way the scene became interesting. The other four steamers came plowing along in our wake, crowded to the guards with passengers and bands of music playing. The Chippewa towed the big schooner to Yale's Landing, on the Canada side of the Niagara river, where our passengers went ashore, as did those of the William Penn. The passengers of the Henry Clay and Pioneer landed on the American side. Yale's Landing was three miles above the falls, and the crowds of people were taken from there on down the river in wagons of all kinds. The hour fixed for towing the Michigan from Yale's Landing to the rapids was 3 in the afternoon.

"This task, an extremely hazardous one, was intrusted to the oldest sailor on the lake, Captain Rough. With a yawlboat and five sturdy oarsmen the old captain got the schooner under way. They towed her to within a quarter of a mile of the first rapids and within half a mile of the tremendous precipice itself—as near as they dared approach. They cut the big vessel adrift, and she passed majestically on, while the oarsmen of the yawl had to bend their every nerve and muscle to remove themselves from the peril of being drawn down by the rushing waters. Indeed, such had been the fear and apprehension of the men that they mutinied against Captain Rough and cut the tow line before the time he had set. If they had obeyed the reckless old captain, he, the yawl and its crew would have preceded the Michigan over the falls.

"The high grounds on both shores of the river were lined with people as the Michigan, unguided by human agency, approached, head on, the first rapid of the seething descent, apparently keeping the very course that a skillful navigator would have guided her in. The American ensign streamed from her bowsprit and the British jack floated at her stern. The vessel shot the first rapid unhurt, still head on, making a plunge, shipping a sea and rising from it in beautiful style. In her descent of the second rapid, the water momentarily increasing in velocity and tumult, her towering masts went by the board, giving the spectators a startling representation of the crashing of a vessel's spars in a shipwreck at sea. She swung around and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming water, and, after remaining, as it seemed, stationary for a moment, swung around until she was headed up stream. Passing the third rapid she bilged, but carried her hull to all appearances whole as she tossed and groaned between Grass island and the British shore to the Horseshoe fall, over which she was drawn stern foremost and hurled into the thundering abyss. She was dashed to fragments before she struck in the seething waters below. Immediately after she went over hundreds of people hurried below the falls. The river was covered with fragments of the vessel. Nowhere could be found as much as two boards nailed together, and her great timbers were broken into bits like firewood.

"There were aboard the Michigan when she started on her trip toward the falls a wild bull buffalo from a western prairie, two bears from the Lake Superior regions, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog, a cat and four geese. When the vessel left Yale's landing in tow, all these were let loose on the deck except the buffalo. He was inclosed in a pen. The two bears got enough of the trip when the vessel began the descent of the first rapid, and they climbed down the side next the Canada shore, plunged into the swift water, breasted its powerful sweep successfully and reached the shore. They were so exhausted when they got on land that they made no resistance to being captured. The bears, before they abandoned the ship, climbed the masts of the vessel and, as it was presumed, from that outlook saw what their finish would be anyhow and then determined to take the chances of getting to land, slim as they were. The raccoon ran up a mast and remained there until the mast fell. He was never seen again. The foxes ran frantically up and down the deck and went over with the schooner, as did the buffalo bull and the geese. Not a trace of foxes or buffalo was ever found. Two of the geese swam ashore half a mile below the falls. The other two met the fate of the buffalo and the foxes."—New York Sun.

Stars and Stars.

"According to the nebular hypothesis, a star is made by a nebulous particle joining with countless other particles," remarked the observer of men and things, "which, of course, doesn't account for the dramatic star. A dramatic star is made by a nebulous particle swelling up."—Detroit Journal.

Most of the monks at King William's Town, Cape Colony, are tradesmen, and do their own carpentering, bricklaying, blacksmithing, etc., besides teaching school. All the buildings they occupy were erected by themselves.

SOME FLOWER NAMES.

Words That Serve to Show the Haunt or the Characteristic of the Plant.

There is many a flower's name that gives us a quaint bit of history or folklore or flashes upon us a charming glimpse of its haunts and associates. Saxifrage, for instance, or stone breaker, brings up vividly a picture of the places—the gray clefts or crevices of the rocks—where we find its modest white flower. Rosemary, named from the Latin words meaning dew or spray of sea, tells us of salt sea marshes sprinkled with the pale purple blooms. Most of our authorities derive the marigold from "Mary's gold," and it is so named in a herbal, or book about plants, of the sixteenth century.

Other names give some striking characteristic of the plant itself, as phlox, signifying flame, from its glowing mass of color, and the anemone is the windflower, swaying, dancing, bending at every breath of the wind. Pliny tells a pretty story that its buds open at the wind's call. The woodbine, or woodbind, is named from its clinging growth. Shakespeare seems fond of the woodbine and makes Beatrice hide herself in a "woodbine couverture." Plantain and planetree are from a word meaning broad, and tulip is derived from the eastern word for turban, its silken texture and gayly colored stripes suggesting the oriental covering for the head.

The gladiolus (little sword) is so called probably from its sharp, sword shaped leaves, and the eglantine (diminutive of the French aiguille) from its piercing, needlelike thorns. Cocoanut is from the Spanish coco, or bugbear, descriptive of the queer, impish little face at the base of the hairy nut. Nasturtium, which means "nose twister," gives a picture of the person smelling the blossom and involuntarily contorting his features from the stinging and pungent odor. Pink introduces us to a group of words that at first sight seem very oddly ill matched, for this daintily edged flower gets its name pink from the Dutch verb pinken, to pick out with a sharp instrument, as a border is pinked in notched scallops for decoration. Charming pictures are given by the "sundew," with its sparkling leaves; "the daisie, or else the eye of the day," as Chaucer calls it, from its habit of opening at dawn, and the asters are the "stars" of the field.

The exquisite blue speedwell and the beckoning sprays of traveler's joy seem to fling us greetings from meadow and hedgerow. The bright little heartsease preaches content, and there is a sort of moral in the rough brushwood and tangled vines (labrusca) and the kindred adjective brusque. The old word teasen meant to card wool, and hence we get both "tease," which is a rubbing up the fur in a wrong direction, to speak figuratively, and teasel, a prickly, thistlelike plant whose flower heads, when dry, are sometimes used for raising the nap on woolen cloth.—Ella F. Mosby in St. Nicholas.

SAND PILE FOR CHILDREN.

The Cheapest and Most Satisfying Plaything In the World.

"First in a child's outfit should be a sand heap if the young ones are quite young," writes Charles M. Skinner of "Gardens For Children" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Almost the first thing that human beings want to do after they learn to eat is to dig. A cartload of sand is one of the cheapest and most satisfying playthings in the word. It is worth a houseful of dolls and painted monkeys on sticks.

"Watch Johnny and Nelly at their work and you will wish most heartily that you could find the same novelty and enthusiasm in your employments. That sand pile is very cosmos. Mountains are builded from it with the use of tin shovels and beach pails; there are caves in the cool depths near the foot of those Himalayas—caves big enough for the cat to turn around in; Johnny makes a fort on his side, and Nelly lays out a garden on hers. Johnny's fort mounts murderous clothespins, and the garden has trees and flowers and fountains made of burned matches, wisps of paper and broom straws, while china dolls walk abroad there and take the air.

"'What trifling!' did you say? No so. This is one of the most serious affairs in life. Don't you see that in this play the little ones are learning? Probably they acquire more exact information in an hour than they gain all day in school. They are gathering ideas—facts—about this physical world that they must use their whole lives long, for all knowledge rests upon them; ideas about substance, gravity, density, form, distance."

Improvements In Aseptic Surgery.

At a meeting of the German surgical congress Professor Mikulicz (Breslau) said that in order to avoid infection of operation wounds by the hands of the surgeons and the assistants he recommended the wearing of gloves of white thread, which must be sterilized before use. To protect the wounds from germs coming from the mouth he and his assistants cover their mouths with gauze bandages. He stated that this precaution was necessary, owing to the fact that in 33 per cent of 48 cases bacteriological examination showed that staphylococcus aureus was present in the mouths of healthy persons. Speaking during the course of an operation ought to be avoided as much as possible. To insure the sterilization of dressing materials he has devised some methods which are apparently very useful. The most simple and efficacious way to control is to put inside the dressing box a piece of paper on which the word "sterilized" is printed, and the paper before being sterilized is made blue by a solution of iodine, so that the printing disappears. When a temperature sufficient for complete sterilization is produced within the apparatus, the iodine goes off and the word "sterilized" reappears on the paper.—Lancet.

Unfeeling.

A certain drill sergeant whose severity had made him unpopular with his company was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise.

Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now I'm the corpse, pay attention."

Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret y'u ought to 'ave."—Pearson's Weekly.

Ribald Repartee.

He—Tell the truth and shame the devil, you know.

She—I don't know whether it would shame him for you to tell the truth, but it would surprise him much.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

RACHRAY ISLAND.

Och, what was it got me at all that time
To promise I'd marry a Rachray man?
An now he'll not listen to rason or rhyme.
He's strivin to hurry me all that he can.
"Come on, an ye be to come on," says he.
"Ye're bound for the island to live wi' me!"

See Rachray island beyont in the bay!
The dear knows what they be doin out there
But fishin an fightin an tearin away,
An who's to hindher, an what do they care?
The goodness can tell what 'ud happen to me
When Rachray 'ud have me, ance, ance!

I might have took Pether from over the hill,
A dacent poacher, the kind, poor boy!
Could I keep the ould places about me still
I'd never set foot out o' sweet Ballyvoy.
My sorra on Rachray, the could sea caves,
An black neck divers an weary ould waves!

I'll never win back now, whatever may fall.
Oh, give me good luck, for you'll see me no more!
Sure, an island man is the mischief an all,
An me that never was married before!
Oh, think o' my fate when ye dance at a fair!
In Rachray there's no Christianity there!

—Moira O'Neill in Spectator.

CAPTURING SEALS.

The Wonderful Vitality and Courage of the Old Dog Hood.

The killing of the young seals has been frequently described as brutal and brutalizing and the seal hunters depicted as savages, but to my mind the work is not nearly so brutalizing as the ordinary killing of sheep, pigs or oxen.

Here the animal is too young to feel fear and evinces no signs of it; no animal is wounded and left to die in vain. The "crying" of young seals is not from fear, but hunger. One often hears them cry all night for their dams, while they never give tongue at man's approach.

It is only in killing the old dog hood seals that one feels the savagery of killing anything, for the hood's marvelous vitality is only equaled by his pluck. I watched four men fight an old dog hood one day on a small pan. Reared up on his haunches, with his hood blown up, he awaited the attack. The first blow, struck on his hood, might as well have hit a stone wall, while, catching the second gaff end cleverly in his teeth, he shook the long handle to such good purpose that he cleared the pan of his enemies in an instant. Though he could at any moment have slipped off into the water, he would not do so, and soon a lucky blow under the jaw stretched him out. A perfect shower of blows on the head seemed to finish him off, and, a heavy strap being placed around him, he was hauled to the bulwarks by the steam winch.

Just as he got there his immense weight broke it down, and he disappeared, we thought for good, but in a minute or so he suddenly appeared again, and, refreshed by the cold water, he climbed out on to the very same pan, where the hunters were ungallant enough to return and dispatch him with their long knives. Nor does the hunter by any means have it all his own way. So agile and powerful are these beasts that they will jump clear out of the water on to a pan 6 to 10 feet high without touching the edge, when in no other way they could climb on to it, and many a man has been badly mauled and bitten and dragged into the water in endeavoring to capture the valiant old fellows.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Relics of the Spanish Armada.

One of the most fatal spots for armada ships had been Sligo bay. When Geoffrey Fenton went to view this scene of disaster, he found Spanish guns sunk half a horseman's staff in the shifting sand and "numbered in one strand of less than five miles in length above 1,100 dead corpses of men which the sea had driven upon the shore," and the country people told him "the like was in other places, though not of like number." Somewhat later the lord deputy on his way, as he expressed it, to dispatch "those rags" of the Spaniards which still infected the country, saw with amazement the masses of wreckage scattered along a beach on the same coast—timber enough to build "five of the greatest ships that ever I saw, besides mighty great boats, cables and other cordage, and some such masts for bigness and length as I never saw any two could make the like."

A copy of the sailing directions given by Medina Sidonia, found perhaps in some captain's sea chest among the wreckage, fell into the lord deputy's hands. A grim smile must have flitted over his face as he read the words, "Take great heed lest you fall upon the island of Ireland for fear of the harm that may happen unto you upon that coast." An armada relic still more touching than these instructions is part of a letter written off Dingle by a Spanish captain, begging the president of Munster for friendly treatment. Into a bundle of state papers which tell, in the language of the victors, the awful story of shipwreck and bloodshed on the Irish coast, this fragment, rusty and stained as if by salt water, has strayed like a wail from the vanquished.—William Frederic Tilton in Century.

A Denmark Custom.

It is the custom in Denmark not only to send city children to the country, but country children to the city. Commenting on this, a writer in the Boston Transcipt says: "The country children have their taste of a pleasure and benefit derived from visits to the city, where new and strange interests appeal strongly to the wonder loving mind of the child to whom city sights and sounds and scenes are unfamiliar. The child of the rural districts is as susceptible to the healthy influence of change as is his city cousin, and well might Denmark's custom of sending country children to the city be adopted in the land where her 'country week' suggestions have grown and flourished with each succeeding summer. A 'city week' might with profit be established, which in days to come would rival even her sister charity in popularity and success."

The Ranking Officers.

In answer to an inquiry I would say that the ranking officer of the United States navy is Admiral William A. Kirkland, commanding the navy yard at San Francisco. Rear Admiral Dewey will be seventh on the list—that is, he will stand at the foot of the list of rear admirals. The act of congress promoted him five files and jumped him over Commodores Norton, Bunce, McNair and Howell. The highest ranking officer in the army is Major General Nelson A. Miles. The second on the list is Major General Wesley Merritt, and then come Generals Brooke, Otis, Coppinger, Shafter, Graham, Wade and Merriam in order.—Chicago Record.

If the arms of the sea were in the right place perhaps we wouldn't hear so much about old ocean's melancholy waist.—Richmond Dispatch.

Epicures do not take vinegar on raw, sliced tomatoes. The natural acid is quite enough and is much more delicate to a fastidious palate.

DO DIVINING RODS DIVINE?

Sometimes Water Is Located by Their Use and Sometimes Not.

The pros and cons of the theory of the divining rod are again being discussed in the English newspapers.

The superintendent of a fire brigade testifies to a case within his experience in which a water finder was commissioned to operate on an estate of the existence of which he was previously ignorant. He got to work, soon found the presence of water, and, fixing upon the nearest and most conveniently placed spring, gave the probable depth at which water would be discovered in sufficient quantities at 75 feet. At 70 feet the water came in, and at 77 feet operations had to be stopped, as the flow became too heavy. Some of the tools had to be left in the well, as there was not time to remove them all. The well supplied the cattle, horses and pigs of the farm on which it was bored through the dry summer of 1896, never failing in its flow. Twelve months after a second well was sunk barely a stone's throw from the first. The water finder was asked if one stream would affect the other, as they were so near. He replied, "No, they are two distinctly different streams, running in different directions." The second well was as successful as the first. This correspondent regards the power to find water as the result of a force, magnetic or otherwise, over which the finder has no control and which he is unable to explain. He also says that the operation of finding water produces a marked degree of nervous fatigue in the operator.

On the other hand, the discomfiture is announced of a professional water finder who made a tour in the island of Jamaica, where in the dry season water is a precious boon. He traveled through the island, rod in hand, but met with little success. At one village in the Santa Cruz mountains he pegged out part of the course of a subterranean stream and then retired to lunch at a neighboring hotel. In his absence some wags removed his pegs and lined out a totally different course. On his return the diviner took up the new direction and continued it for 100 yards, not discovering his mistake until it was pointed out to him. At one point where he predicted water at a depth of 40 feet there was no sign of it when 150 feet had been bored, and after going down 200 feet the borer could not be extracted. The same result occurred in many other places, and finally the diviner left the island abruptly.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"FRONT!" IN WASHINGTON.

Hotel Hallboys Who Expect the Guests to Do Part of Their Work.

The colored "front" of the Washington hotel is like no other hotel hallboy, white or black, in the United States. He doesn't hesitate to ask the guests to do part of his work. Old stagers at these hotels do not appear to think it strange, but folks accustomed to hotels in other parts of the country are at first rather surprised at the requests made of them by the colored "front" of the Washington hotels. This is the style of it:

"Goin to you room, sir?" asks a "front" with card and tray as a guest is about to step into the elevator.

"Yes." And then "front," handing the card, says:

"Will you tap at Mr. Honeycomb's door and tell him this gemman is downstairs and wants to see him?"

Your room is 61, and "front" knows it, and he also knows that Mr. Honeycomb's room is 60, and to save himself a trip up stairs he'll bother you to tap at a strange man's room and deliver the message.

Or it is: "D'ye know, sir, if Mr. Bulleyton is in his room? You've just come down, sir, and there's a gemman here wants to see him." Sometimes it is, "Will you pleas-, sir, drop this letter into Mr. Finnigan's room?" And so it goes.

The northerner at first is a bit taken aback, but he soon becomes accustomed to the situation and grins at the audacity of the requests. Others tell the colored "front" to go to the devil, and so on. The colored "front" doesn't mean any disrespect. It is only his way of trying to shuffle his work on to others.—New York Sun.

Her Ancestor.

An Australian woman of great charm and tact tells many amusing stories of the strange questions put to her by people with a thirst for information about her native land.

"It is a very common thing for me to be asked if the bushes are still thick where I live or whether our house is in a 'clearing,'" she says plaintively, "and I know they often regard my veracity as a doubtful quantity when I tell them Australia is not all 'bush' by any means. But an old lady asked me a new question one day. She evidently supposed that all the dwellers in Australia were descendants of the criminals transported to Botany bay.

"'Is it possible for the convicts to educate their children so well ordinarily?' this terrible old English woman asked me, surveying me through her lorgnette as I finished telling one of her friends about my school days.

"'But my father was not a convict, madam,' I said, with natural surprise.

"'Ah,' she said meditatively, 'then I suppose it was your grandfather who was sent there. Of course much can be done in the third generation.'

"I should have been angry if it had been worth while," the Australian adds, with admirable wisdom, "but she surveyed me so impersonally that I didn't even tell her there was actually a part of the population of my country which did not come from convict stock."—Youth's Companion.

The Middle Initial.

It is a common habit with English novelists to distinguish their transatlantic characters by giving them names with a middle initial. Mr. Moore, I note, calls his American millionaire Isaac P. Newton. The name has certainly a distinctive *American flavor about it, but we are apt* to overlook the circumstance that, although it is associated so often with Americans, yet the middle initial is quite as frequently used over here as in the United States, as, to witness, such familiarly known *names as* Jerome K. Jerome, Silas K. Hocking, Clement K. Shorter, Arthur J. Balfour, Margaret L. Woods, Charlotte M. Yonge, Louis N. Parker and many others that spring to the memory.—London Mail.

No Option.

Barber (pausing in the mutilation)—Will you have a close shave, sir?

Victim (with a gasp)—If I get out of this chair alive, I shall certainly consider it a very close shave.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Earnest Effort.

Hax—What's the matter with that man—St Vitus' dance?

Jax—No; he has the ague, and he's trying to shake it off.—Philadelphia Record.

A PYGMY ALLIGATOR

THE FLORIDA CHAMELEON IS A QUEER LITTLE ANIMAL.

It Changes Its Color at Will, Is Unsurpassed Among Quadrupeds as a Flycatcher and Can Be Easily Tamed and Made a House Pet.

One of the most characteristic creatures in Florida is the so called chameleon or pygmy lizard (Anolis principalis), which is found in all parts of the state. Although called a chameleon, it bears no resemblance to its namesake in Asia and Africa, except the power to change its hue, and that change is due to a desire to procure food or to protect itself from foes by assuming the color of its immediate surroundings.

If placed on a piece of white paper, it becomes of a snowy hue in appearance in a few moments. Transferred to a bush, it becomes a pale green, and placed on the ground it assumes the color of the soil very rapidly.

Its ordinary hue on the ground is a brownish black, and it may retain that for some time after climbing a tree, but on the approach of a foe its "transformation scene" takes place with magical rapidity.

Tranquillity or anger, sunshine or shadow, hunger or plenty of food, affects its color, which seems to change with the state of its feelings.

Few persons would consider that this graceful and active little creature bore any relationship to such ungainly brutes as the crocodile and alligator, yet it is a member of the same family and one of the connecting links between the saurians and ophidians, or snakes.

It is merely a pygmy alligator adapted to living entirely on land and modified in form and character by its mode of life. Among its kindred are the gavials, skinks, crocodiles, geckoes and iguanas. All are carnivorous, the smaller feeding on insects and the larger on whatever they can capture. One of the nearest living relatives of the chameleon in the United States is the Gila monster of Arizona, yet no two allied creatures can be more dissimilar in character, the former being active, graceful and gentle, the latter ill tempered, moody and sluggish and secreting a poison so venomous that it is dangerous even to man and the higher quadrupeds. The Gila monster is a foot in length and the chameleon about six inches.

All lizards present the phenomenon of being able to renew their tails after they have been cut off, and the tails retain life for a considerable time after being severed from the body.

The caudal of a lizard, being brittle and easily snapped off, gave rise to the tales in circulation among old farmers concerning the glass snake, which could fall to pieces on being hit and then reunite, no matter how far apart the pieces might be.

The chameleon's tail is three inches long and tapers to a threadlike point. The head is flat and somewhat pyriform; the eyes are gentle in appearance, bright and alert; the teeth sharp, fine and numerous and the body long and slender.

It has four legs, and the hind pair are specially fitted for rapid running and long jumping, being widely set and elongated. The feet are large, compared to the size of the body, and the toes broad spreading. These characteristics enable it to jump very high and to travel over ground with a celerity which fully entitles it to the name of swift. I have seen it jump two feet into the air after a fly and outrun a cat in a distance of 60 feet.

The chameleon is unsurpassed among quadrupeds as a flycatcher and is as effective in this way on trees as the toad is on the ground. It wanders over a tree for hours together, closely scanning the foliage and promptly gobbling down all the edible insects it meets.

The dainty manner in which it holds an insect in its mouth before devouring it is rather amusing, for it looks as if it were reveling in anticipation. It may carry a fly in this manner for several minutes before eating it, just as a cat carries a mouse, then gulp it suddenly.

Some of the negroes think the creature is poisonous and try to kill it, but they never repeat the effort in my presence, for I consider it one of the best friends of the farmer.

Like every other creature on this planet, the chameleon has faults that are more apparent than real, considering its mode of life.

It will, for instance, rapidly reduce the number of the inhabitants of an apiary if it can force an entrance, yet it is not as bad in that way as a toad, because it cannot eat so much and is not so quick in catching insects. Bee-hives should therefore be protected from its ravages.

The most ruthless enemy of the chameleon is the strike, or butcher bird, because it pounces upon it suddenly and, taking it to a convenient tree or bush, fastens it on a thorn with mice, beetles and other creatures and leaves it suspended until it is needed for food. This bird destroys far more than it requires, many being left on the thorns until they fall to pieces from decomposition.

The chameleon, being of a fearless disposition, is easily tamed by kindness, and if given the run of the house soon becomes familiar with the human inmates and takes flies from their hands. After eating it cocks its little brown eyes first on one side, then on the other, as much as to ask if there are any more dainties, and when it does not get them it scuttles away to some favorite retreat, generally a sunny nook near the window.

The chameleon puffs out its little throat occasionally, as if it were very angry and ready to attack everything, but that is all mere demonstration, for it never assails anything fiercer than a lively fly or a fat caterpillar. This trick of enlarging its dimensions is a trait inherited from remote ancestors, which frequently used it to "bluff" hungry but cautious foes, who looked upon size as an indication of strength and ferocity. The saurians of the present day make a similar display when approached on land and exhale a strong, musky smell, as if they depended on their ferocious mien and pungent odor to frighten their enemies.

The conditions of the chameleon are such that it will exist long after alligators have disappeared from the living fauna.—Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

Colored People and Suicide.

Suicide is said to be an extremely rare occurrence among colored people. It is so very rare that it can be said that it never occurs. The statistics of suicide, which are now very carefully reported, show that the most intellectual races and those who are the most subject to their emotions are most prone to suicide. The Germans lead in the matter of suicide, the French coming next. The Irish and the Americans are about the same, the latter being slightly in the lead.—Washington Star.

STATE NEWS.

Items Of Interest to People In This Part of New Hampshire.

The Somersworth base-ball team will cross bats with the Lowell team on the diamond at Central park Saturday afternoon.

The Spy of Gettysburg, a military drama lately presented at Hampton under the auspices of Winnicummet council, Jr., O. U. A. M., was repeated with the same success as before. Prof F. E. Straw, formerly of the Manchester Banjo and Guitar club, introduced specialties on the harmonica and guitar.

Ponce de Leon was the first local production to be given in Manchester the past season with profit. By the two performances, the Red Men made a good sum. Just how much is not known as not all of the returns have been made but it is estimated that between $100 and $200 will be added to the treasury.

The Breeze, the weekly paper devoted to the interests of Hampton and Rye beaches will make its first issue this year on Saturday, June 16.

General Grant council, Jr, O. U. A. M, of Dover will celebrate its third anniversary Saturday evening with a supper and an entertainment.

A special train will be run from Dover and special electrics from Hampton and Amesbury tomorrow evening to accommodate those who desire to attend the second presentation of the opera Mikado at the Exeter opera house.

Policeman T. M. Collins of Derry arrested Arthur Sirois in Nashua, charged with stealing a pocketbook.

The selectmen of Pembroke have found the tax rate for the town to be $1.65.

The White Mountain Travelers' association will hold an important and interesting meeting in Concord at the Eagle hotel next Tuesday evening.

The First Christian church of George's Mills, Sunapee, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

John N. Wiggin of London died Thursday, aged 71 years, 5 months and 5 days.

LI HUNG CHANG ACTIVE.

Aged Chinaman Continues Antiforeign Crusade.

Vancouver, B. C., April 26.—According to Yokohama advices Li Hung Chang is continuing his crusade against reformers. His latest move was to send a magistrate and a company of soldiers to the Sai Chiu district to effect the capture of the members of the family of Lo Tang Fun, a Chinese merchant residing in the United States accused of being a member of the society organized by Hong Yau Wai for the protection of Emperor Kwang Hau.

Li Hung Chang's action is said to have been taken upon the cabled request of the Chinese minister at Washington, who obtained a list of the members of the society. According to some of the Chinese papers, the minister at Washington advised Lo Tang Fun not to join the Hong Yau Wai society, but the merchant declined to accept the advice. It was determined to bring pressure to bear upon Long Tang through his family in China.

The wife and cousin of Lo Tang Fun were arrested and taken to Canton, and his youngest son and brother are also under arrest. Li Hung Chang is also accused of kidnaping a number of reform sympathizers at Hongkong. The most prominent was Kwong Yu Han, a wealthy merchant of Canton and Yokohama, temporarily sojourning at Hongkong. The British consul at Canton demanded to be informed of Kwong's whereabout and of the accusation against him, but advices state that no reply was made to the demand.

Run Down by a Train.

Pittsburg, April 26.—The southwestern express on the Pennsylvania road yesterday afternoon ran down a party of three at South Fork, Pa., killing Joseph Petargen, a miner, aged 35 years, and Mary Poteski, his niece, 5 years old, and fatally injured Petargen's daughter, Lizzie, aged 3 years. Petargen and the children had just arrived from Hazleton, and Michael Poteski, the father of Mary, was at the station to meet them. Heedless of the express coming in the opposite direction, Mary dashed across the tracks to greet her father. Petargen, who carried his daughter Lizzie in his arms, sprang to save her, and the three were ground under the wheels.

Queen's Last Day In Ireland.

Dublin, April 26.—Queen Victoria spent what is practically her last day in Ireland very quietly. Though she drove out in the afternoon, she did not visit any institutions. Her majesty left the viceregal lodge at noon today and after the short train journey to Kingstown embarked on board the royal yacht and, escorted by the channel fleet, sailed for England. It is expected the queen will arrive at Windsor tomorrow morning.

Killed by a Fall of Rock.

Hazleton, Pa., April 26. Andrew Ulsich was killed and John Bondish, John Shoebeck, Mike Shirbok and Andrew Batchunk were seriously injured by a fall of rock at the Milnesville strippings. Batchunk was under the debris for four hours, and it is feared he will die.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW.

What a Heap of Happiness It Will Bring to Portsmouth Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching neck.

Hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause.

Backache pains come from sick kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure it.

Portsmouth people endore this.

Mrs. Mary A. Muchmore of No. 1 Richmond street, says:—"I noticed in a local paper on offer made by Doan's Kidney Pills to cure such a case as mine and I sent to Philbrick's pharmacy for a box. They did me a world of good and that almost immediately after I began taking them, they finally stopped the pain and drove away the lameness. I think them a very superior medicine and I can recommend them to any one."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo. N. Y. sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

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Terms $4.00 a year, when paid in advance; cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered any part of the city or sent by mail.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed to

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone No. 21—3.

F. W. HARTFORD,
B. M. TILTON.
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[Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office as second class mail matter.]

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS.

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

You may fire that presidential candidacy statement, Admiral, when you are ready.

The sultan is evidently maneuvering to see whether Uncle Sam's boot is loaded. He will find out, all right.

Evidently the sultan of Turkey's motto is: "Never pay a debt today that you can stave off until the next century."

There are vague rumors to the effect that a Cape Cod fisherman is using the Richard Olney boom for a bait bucket.

It is too bad that the Alabama republicans have split. Both of these gentlemen should make concessions and get together.

The basis of Bryanism is hostility to property and the assumption that no man should be permitted to have more than another.

The American navy would be worth many times its cost if it were to serve the purpose finally of driving the Turk out of business.

Turkey is said to be purchasing a lot of Krupp guns. Perhaps she thinks of shooting that Armenian indemnity into the United States.

So far as unpopularity counts, Cecil Rhodes might be described as the Pettigrew of England. Still, the comparison seems a trifle rough on Rhodes.

Druggists in some parts of Ohio are now giving away a copy of Lentz's "anti-imperialist" speech with each box of insect powder. Lentz's rhetoric is death on insects.

British agents have arrived in Chicago to buy 10,000 horses. From the fact that they are being bought in that great metropolis we infer that the animals are wanted for food purposes.

One of the richest gold-bearing creeks in Alaska has been named Bryan. If the fellows responsible for this proceeding had made a little inquiry they would have found that gold and Bryan don't mix.

It is a peculiar brand of prohibition that prevails in Maine when a member of the common council at Portland, at a session of his branch of the city government, declares there are 367 places there where liquor is openly sold.—Brockton Times.

McKinley sends regrets to the committee having in charge Dewey's Chicago reception. Later in the season the rest of the country will send some regrets, and the admiral will have a few of his own by the time the corn is all husked.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is mad enough at the republican party to leave it, and all because he cannot boss it. Mr. Wellington sat up behind the elephant's left ear and got angry because the patient pachyderm wouldn't goe when he stabbed it with a wooden toothpick.

Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill making it a misdemeanor to publish, or cause to be published, any letter, telegram or private paper found among the effects of a dead or dangerously wounded person, without the written consent of a coroner certifying that such publication is necessary to aid in the detection of crime or in the identification of the deceased or wounded person. This measure is one of the best passed by any legislature this year. If rigorously enforced it will do more to stop the nauseating sensationalism of the "yellows" than can any other single agency. All now depends upon the determination of the coroner to resist the appeals of the "yellows" to let them "write up" a blood-and-thunder story at the expense of decency and of the privacy of the home.

Still another suggestion going to show how admirable the field is from which the republicans may choose their candidate for vice president is that of Postmaster-General Smith for second place with Mr. McKinley. Charles Emory Smith richly deserves the applause which this mention of his name is calling out. He is a brilliant and an exceptionally able man. He ranks with the foremost journalists of the English-speaking world. He has filled a diplomatic post of importance and difficulty with much success, and he is now filling an office which demands even a higher order of capacity.

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idavile, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at Globe Grocery Co. Every bottle guaranteed.

MAINE NOTES.

George Gazen of Gorham, N. H., was probably fatally injured at the Oxford station on the Grand Trunk railroad in Portland. Both legs were cut off below the knee.

An unknown tramp was burned to death in a freight car near Rigby park at Portland. No clue to his identity has been found.

Biddeford and Saco plumbers may strike on May 1 for a nine hour day's work. The workmen are members of the national union.

The case of Austin W. Dalton of Saco who patitioned the governor and council for a hearing for pardon from his sentence at the Cumberland county jail, has been continued to June 14.

Two strangers have been working the slot machines in Augusta. Instead of using nickels they were provided with pieces of sheet iron of the proper size and thickness. It is estimated that they got the best of the machines to the amount of $100.

The assessors of Paris find valuation of $1,259,025, a gain of $43,424 over last year the tax rate this year in town is given as .018. It was 0,155 last year.

Horace Boothby of Kennebunk Lower Village died quite suddenly Thursday.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:

New York 10, Boston 10, called at the end of the tenth inning on account of darkness; at New York.

Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 7; at Philadelphia.

Pittsburg 11, Cincinnati 12; at Pittsburg.

St. Louis 8, Chicago 11; at St. Louis.

Andover 4, Dartmouth 6; at Andover.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday and probably Saturday, fresh northwest winds.

There is cause for anxiety when a cough hangs on for a year and can't be shaken off. The quickest way to relieve that anxiety is to begin at once the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a cough remedy, but it is also a great deal more. In far advanced stages of disease, when hemorrhages have been frequent, and there have been emaciation and weakness, "Golden Medical Discovery" has produced a perfect cure. It increases the supply of the life fluid—blood. It cleanses the blood from impurities, and sends a current of rich, new blood to build up the weak places in the body with new life.

The "Discovery" is strictly a temperance medicine, non-alcoholic and non-narcotic.

"For one year I was troubled with a cough" writes Mr. H. E. Curtis of Sumner, Bremer Co. Iowa. "As I continued to cough during the summer my wife became anxious and wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for medical advice. It seemed to us that we could not go to a better source for advice, and so it proved as the Golden Medical Discovery, which was recommended, proved just the medicine to effect a cure. Dr. Pierce and his medicines are 'As good as wheat,' as the farmers used to say."

Bad taste in the mouth is removed by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets."

NOTABLES THERE.

Banquet By The Boston Manufacturers' Association.

The Hall Profusely Decorated And Galleries Thronged.

Secretary Long's Speech One Of The Best Of Them All.

BOSTON, April 26.—The banquet tendered at Mechanics' hall tonight by the Boston Manufacturers' association was the culmination of the convention in this city. A large number were in attendance. The hall was profusely decorated. After the banquet the galleries were thronged by hundreds of interested spectators. Many notables were present and made speeches. One of the most forceful addresses came from Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who spoke as follows:

I am glad to be present at this meeting of the manufacturers of the United States and to join in the tribute paid to the great interests they represent, to the genius of industrial invention and skill, and to the marvelous products of the hand and brain of the American citizens. Even the navy, for which I for the time being speak, while the name at first thought suggests the wet sheet and the flowing sea, the glorious ranges of the ocean and the military prowess of battle; is really only a huge workshop. Most of the money it spends is spent in material construction and in the employment of labor; it goes broadcast among the homes of the people and thus serves the promotion of their conveniences, comfort and living. The best and largest function of the navy is to serve commerce in its distribution of our manufactured products, by preserving the peace so essential to industrial prosperity, surveying the pathways of the ocean, carrying our flag to every shore, and establishing new and increasing relations with the consumers of the world.

When Commodore Perry amicably opened with Japan, at the beginning of the recent wonderful development of that beautiful and progressive empire of the Orient, that friendly intercourse which has brought its people into such happy relations with us, he gave a luster to the navy and to his country not less than that of our greatest naval victories. So, too, the glory of Manila will be not more in the liberation of thousands of islands of the eastern sea from oppression than in the letting loose of their abundant and undeveloped riches to commerce, and thus to interchange with your manufactured products, and thereby to the absorption by their people of your civilization and freedom.

I bring you, therefore, the sympathy of the navy. And not of the navy alone, but with my cabinet colleagues, the sympathy of the national administration, which has always been, as you know, most cordially interested, and, may I not also say, most effectively helpful in promoting the prosperity of American manufactures.

I do not forget that the interests you represent are among the real everyday living interests of the people of the United States. It is the deep unfailing current which runs smooth and noiseless; it is the shallower stream, dried up more than half the year, which foams and roars. We think we are interested in what we call politics—in scraps in the congressional arena, in sharp personal debates, in the effervescence and eloquence of statesmen. But these are not the "daily bread" of our Lord's prayer. We read the political sensations in the morning newspapers as we go to a play, and straightway forget them both. We know that, when at the end of the session of congress we shall take up the thin volume of its statutes passed, we shall find that on the whole they represent the demands of the business interests of the country, the demands of its industries and labor, which are the important things, and we shall have entirely forgotten the frictions which accompanied their enactment.

For the civilization of our time is largely in your hands. You largely represent the great body of the people. It is you who largely determine the welfare of their homes, the enlargement of their education, the employment of their time, the refinements of their leisure—in short the national growth. The vulgar excrescences of wealth on the one hand, the diminishing extremes of poverty and destitution on the other are not the true measures of the development of the great, honest, earnest and intelligent body of the people. The safety and the character of the republic are in them and in their common thrift and occupation, to which you contribute so much.

It has been said, owing to the tremendous development of our industries, of which you are so large a part, that this is a material age. If that means that it is an age devoted to the development of material resources and of their contribution to the wants and needs of the people, not merely to their physical wants and needs, but through the development of these, to their intellectual and moral advancement, it is true. If it means less than that, it is not true. Grant that in the classic age art and poetry and dialectics attained their highest reach, but remember that the body of the people were a hopeless prostrate caste, and ask whether you wish that age back again. Grant that today there is no poet in America, and no poet of the first order anywhere, but remember that there is no man so humble under our flag that the song of freedom and hope and beauty is not in his heart, and that the finest ideals are not his inspirations. If sometimes it seems a material age, it is only because the bounties of our civilization, its resources of literature and music, art, refined living, happy homes, general education, and personal dignity are so open and universal, and because, in our wonder at the swiftness and hum and extent of the machinery of our industrial system, we are apt to look only at the extent of the immediate producted output, and not at the larger refinement, culture and living which are its results. Even the impatience and restlessness of labor are not so much at labor's actual condition, which is better than ever before, as at its relative place in the onward and upward march. To me, therefore, its disquietude is no sign of danger but only significant of that incentive to the higher and better things of the spirit and the man, which is the very inspiration not merely to material but to intellectual moral and aesthetic elevation.

I rejoice with you in your great enterprises, your reservoirs of capital, the myriads of busy hands you employ, and the products you pour out so abundantly from the ores and fibers of our American resources. I rejoice with you in the opportunities you give to the genius of invention, to science which has become your handmaid, to the artist who adds beauty to use, and to all your generous and measureless contributions both by the way of employment and of supply to the happiness, comfort and elegance of the life and the home of the American citizen. But more than all, I rejoice that in all these, you are making not a material age, but the age of highest civilization; that never before was literature so prolific and were books so widely read, because the general prosperity you promote makes them accessible; never before philosophy and study of government and political economy so broadcast, because you stimulate intelligence and give it opportunity; never before the productions of art enjoyed by so many and the refinements of life entering so gracefully into all living, because you make them so easy to everybody's hand; never before the religion of the blessed Master so leavening the whole lump of the world, because enlightened industrial co-operation is Christian brotherhood.

CITY OF HULL BURNED.

OTTAWA, CANADA, April 26, 10:00 P. M.—The city of Hull has been burning since noon. All that is left is a small corner in the east end of the city and that will soon be in ashes. A few houses in the suburbs are standing. The population of Hull is 12,000. More than half of the people are homeless tonight. The greater portion of them work in the mills. The fire crossed the Ottawa river this afternoon and swept through the lumber yards and mills. Hurtenburgh suffered severely. It is estimated at present that 15,000 people in the two cities have been burned out of house and home.

MIDNIGHT.—The fire in Hull is about burned out. The business section is all gone and more than half the residences have been destroyed. Chief Benoit of the Hull fire department was injured and taken to the general hospital in Ottawa. The fire started from a blaze in a dirty chimney and was fanned by a high wind. About all the district east of Division street, in this city, was burned. A house is left standing here and there.

The fire is now, at this hour, under control. A prominent lumberman, not interested himself, places the loss to the lumber piles along the river at between four and five million dollars. This is believed to be a low estimate, as the loss of the Export Lumber Co. alone is one million. This lumberman estimates that the total losses will foot up fifteen million. A. T. Wood, a prominent business man, declares that it will be nearer thirty million.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

MUNYON'S

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

One Solid Week

COMMENCING

Monday, April 30

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

Anderson Theatre Co.

Opening Night

The Big Scenic Production

THE WORLD.

20,000 Feet of Special Scenery.

SEE
The Great Ship Scene
The Sinking of a Big Ocean Liner
The Famous Raft Scene Adrift in Mid Ocean
The Rescue by a Passing Steamer
The Storm at Sea.

Every Scene Produced as Advertised

REPERTOIRE

Monday Evening..... ... The World
Tuesday Evening..... The Little Detective
Wednesday Matinee ..... Stars and Stripes
Wednesday Evening.....Mystic Mountain
Thursday Evening... ..... The Smugglers
Friday Evening..... Cannon Ball Express
Saturday Matinee..... ..East Lynne
Saturday Even'g .What Happened to Hopper

Up-to-date Specialties Between Acts.

10, 20 and 30 Cts.

SPECIAL 15 cents will admit a lady to the best seat in the house if purchased at the reserved seat sale before 7 p. m., Monday.

Buy Now!

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF

Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundr Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages.

Also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look them, if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE,

Stone Stable — Fleet Street

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher) 60 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

COAL AND WOOD.

G. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Office cor. State and Water Sts.

The Best Bargain Ever Offered in York.

FARM 200 Acres, 50 of it Wood and Lumber. Fine buildings in thorough order. House 30x40, 2 story. Barn 40x60. Corn House, Piggery, Hennery. Good orchard. Never failing well; cistern. Elevated and sightly. Good soil, raise anything. Near market. Title perfect. $3000; no less.

BOX 278, YORK CORNER, ME.

FOR SALE.

THE very desirable residence, No. 82 Middle street. The house contains nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water, new furnace. The lot containg about 25,000 square feet of land, with a choice variety of fruit. A large stable and carriage house on the premises. Apply to C. R. Oxman.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. E.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Charles F. Cole, N. C.; Fred Gardner, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, V. C.; Geo. E. M. Smiley, V. H.; E. P. Gidney, H. P.; True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Phinney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; James Kehoe, S. H.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, K. OF C.

Meets at K. of C. Hall, High St., First and Third Tuesdays of each month.

Officers—Geo. S. Kirvan, G. K.; W. H. Lyons, M. D., D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy Chan.; James Whitman, Warden; J. E. Meegan, Fin. Sec.; Victor J. Murphy, Rec. Sec.; Daniel Casey, Treas.

OSGOOD LODGE, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Officers—Charles H. Kehoe, N. G.; George W. French, V. G.; Howard Anderson, Sec.; Edwin B. Prime, Treas.; Albert C. Plumer, Fin. Sec.

The Degree Flag will be displayed when degrees are to be conferred. Watch for it. All brother Odd Fellows not members of the Lodge are cordially invited to attend the Lodge meetings and are assured a cordial greeting.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, every other Thursday.

Officers — Fred Joslyn, C.; Arthur Woodsum, V. C.; Thomas D. Spinney Jr. Ex-C.; James E. Harrold, Sr. Ex-C.; Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank C. Langley F. S.; Edward Voudy, I. P.; William P. Gardner, O. P.

PORTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 97, B. P. O. E.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each moth, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.

Officers—True W. Priest, E. R., H. B. Dow, T.; I. R. Davis, S.

BESOR SENATE, NO. 602, K. A. E. O.

Meets in Pythian Hall, Second and Fourth Fridays in each month.

Officers—Excellent Senator, Arthur S Johnson; Sr. Seneschal, J. E. Chickering; Jr. Seneschal, Arthur C. Dares; Sarsacos, E. W. Voudy Rec. Sec., J. E. Harrold; Fin. Sec., A. O. Caswell Treas., F. C. Langley; Sr. Vigilante, John B. Forbes; Jr. Vigilante, Chas H. Magraw; Surgeon, Dr. A. B. Sherburne Warden, W. P. Gardner.

NOW

Is the time to inspect the samples of

SPRING CLOTHING.

I have just received a new lot of samples and I am prepared to make suits from $15.00 up and pants from $4.00 up.

CLEANSING, REPAIRING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed

O'LEARY, THE TAILOR,

5 Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H HALL

Hanover Street Near Market.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

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Paid-Up Capital, $200,000

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Asst. Secretary, JOHN W. EMERY
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DIMOND'S COLD IN THE HEAD SNUFF.

Trade Mark.

Sufferers from Catarrh and Cold in the head are soon relieved. It is a no-sneeze powder used as a snuff 3 or 4 times a day, free sample for postal card. Dimond, 330 Connecticut street, Buffalo N. Y.

Professional Cards.

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Special Attention Given to Disease of Women and Children.

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Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
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OFFICE HOURS: 1 A. M., 3 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings.

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Portsmouth, N. H.

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84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H

Office Hours:

Until 9 A. M. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

More than Seventy Million of cigars sold in New England by the manufacturers of the

7-20-4

The best judges of tobacco admit it is the best 10c. cigar on the market. The Havana tobacco now being used is of extra fine flavor.

At Wholesale in Portsmouth by

FRED S. WENDELL, Deer and Market Sts.

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BUY ONLY THE BEST

OLD CO. LEHIGH

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FOR YOUR FURNACE OR STEAM HEATER.

The only full supply at

137 MARKET ST

J. A. & A. W. WALKER.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

M. S. QUAY IS INDORSED

Strong Resolutions Adopted by State Republicans.

EX-SENATOR HEADS DELEGATION.

Other Delegates to National Convention Are Governor Stone, Charles A. Porter and James Elverson—Green Renominated For Congress.

Harrisburg, April 26.—The Republican state convention cordially indorsed the administration of President William McKinley and instructed the delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia to support his candidacy for renomination.

The delegates at large to the national convention are M. S. Quay, Governor W. A. Stone, Charles A. Porter and James Elverson. The alternates are B. B. Green, John H. Leisenring, William Cornell and Frank Reeder.

The convention also declared in favor of the election of United States senators in the same manner that state officers are elected, indorsed Senator Penrose, the administration of Governor Stone and other state officials and pledged "its hearty and cordial support of Colonel M. S. Quay for re-election to the United States senate."

The convention also nominated Senator B. B. Hardenbergh of Wayne county for auditor general and Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna county and Robert H. Foerderer of Philadelphia for congressmen at large.

The indorsement of Colonel Quay was opposed by Senator William Flynn of Pittsburg, the leader of the anti-Quay Republicans in the last legislature. Mr. Flynn explained that he was in sympathy with the platform in everything except this plank and moved that it be stricken out. His motion was defeated, and the platform was adopted as reported from the committee.

Resolution of Indorsement.

Referring to M. S. Quay the platform says:

"We again record our firm conviction that in the appointment of Matthew Stanley Quay as a member of the United States senate from Pennsylvania Governor Stone was acting within his constitutional authority, and the thanks of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are due to John P. Elkin, attorney general, for his masterly and logical argument before the elections committee of the United States senate, clearly demonstrating the existence of this power in the chief executive of the state.

"We deplore the action of the United States senate in denying us the right of full representation to which we are entitled under the federal constitution. We still contend that the governor has constitutional authority to make the appointment, and in selecting Matthew Stanley Quay he was acting in accordance with the clearly expressed will of a large majority of the Republicans of the state.

"We express our confidence in Senator Quay's leadership and believe in his political and personal integrity. A great wrong has been done him, which the people will right at the proper time, and therefore we urge and insist that Matthew Stanley Quay shall be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate, in which he has so long served the people with such distinguished ability and fidelity, and to this end we pledge our hearty and cordial support."

The Mississippi Flood.

Jackson, Miss., April 26.—A relief expedition has just returned from the overflowed district in Rankin county, and they report a deplorable condition of affairs among the inhabitants who have been left homeless by the high waters. Over 40 families, nearly all of them colored, were found in a destitute and starving condition, and in several instances people were found on small islands who had not tasted food for three days. Two boatloads of rations were distributed among them, and a popular subscription is now being taken for further relief. On one small island the relief party found 40 negroes shut off on all sides by the high water. Reports from General Superintendent Clark of the Mobile and Ohio railroad are that he will have trains operating on the road between Mobile and Meridian by Saturday. All the damage caused by the flood has been repaired except at points between Waynesboro, Miss., and Quitman, Miss., and several hundred men are at work there day and night.

Count Festetics' Experiences.

Paris, April 26.—According to a dispatch from Port Said Count Rudolphe Festetics spent three months on the island of Nanicoy after the wreck of his yacht, the Tolna. The inhabitants rendered him no assistance, but on the contrary stole 2,600 rupees and a brass cannon. The count landed everything possible and then burned the yacht, which greatly incensed the natives. Thereupon the black British subjects in charge of the lighthouse, fearing to be held responsible for his death, shut him up in the lighthouse for a month, until released by the British freight steamer Birchtor. The Tolna was not insured, but a vast collection of curiosities was saved. Count Festetics will probably leave Port Said Monday for Brindisi, going thence to Triest.

Dynamite Mystery Explained.

Buffalo, April 26.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: "It is now positively stated here that the men charged with dynamiting the canal locks at Welland were on one of the islands in the river and were using dynamite for fishing purposes and while under the influence of liquor decided to try the same method for fish in the canal."

Sentenced For Conspiracy.

Louisville, April 26. W. F. Cates, J. J. O'Neil and Robert Locke were sentenced to three years each in the Nashville penitentiary and fined $100 by Judge Evans in the federal court for conspiracy to prevent negro voters from exercising their rights of suffrage at the election in this city last November.

President Visits In Cleveland.

Cleveland, April 26.—President McKinley, after a brief visit to his relatives in this city, returned to Canton in the afternoon. The president will remain in Canton until 4 o'clock today, when, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, he will start for Washington.

Revolutionists Hold Cartagena.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 26. A German steamer which has arrived at La Guayra reports that the Colombian revolutionists are masters of Cartagena, the most important Colombian port.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Showing How Completely One Habit May Supplant Another.

"Habit is a curious thing," said Mr. Joggleton, "but the completeness with which one habit can be supplanted by another seems more curious still.

"I had a chair that I had used for years and which, as I was firmly convinced, was by long odds the most comfortable chair ever made. After breakfast, when I read the paper, I used to sit in that chair, and after dinner at night I settled down into it, with a cigar, in peace and happiness and thought there never was a chair that combined so many good points as to height and pitch of seat and slope of back and all that. I had never seen a chair that suited me so well.

"But one day this chair was tipped over or something or other happened to it. I don't know what, but something so serious that it was put out of commission. With our usual conservative slowness we put off from day to day and from week to week getting that chair repaired, and, as a matter of fact, it was two or three years before we had it fixed up and brought into use again. Meanwhile I had singled out another chair which I came commonly to occupy. This didn't begin to be at first so comfortable as the old one had been, but gradually its objectionable points disappeared, and I'm blessed if it didn't begin to develop good points that I had never suspected in it, and I came at last to look upon it as a very comfortable sort of chair indeed. But at last the old chair—the good old chair—was fixed up again and brought back into use, and the day it appeared I looked forward to settling down in it at night with all the old time comfort.

"But when, with all those pleasant anticipations, I came to sit in it again I did not find the pleasure that I had expected. It was too high or too low or the seat sloped too much or something, I don't know what. It wasn't as it used to be—to me. I tried it once or twice more after that and then gave it up and went back to the new chair. My new habit had become firmly fixed. I liked the new chair better, and now as I settled down in it its good points were at once emphasized and softened and rounded into completeness, and I accepted it in full as the chair of satisfying comfort and wondered as I looked across at the other what I ever could have seen in it to make me like it so much.

"Such is the force of habit."—New York Sun.

TWO LADS WHO STARTED EVEN.

Years When One Prospered While the Other Stood Still.

Thirty years ago Mr. H., a nurseryman in New York state, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather and not a season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse and went into the kitchen of a farmhouse where two lads were cracking nuts.

"Is Mr. H. at home?"

"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno, sir. Mebbe not for a week." The other boy, Jim, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, examining the trees, and left his order.

"You have sold the largest bill I have had this season, Jim," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.

A few years later these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with $200 or $300 each. Joe bought an acre or two near home. He has worked hard, but is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle driver for a couple of years and with his wages bought land at 40 cents an acre, built himself a house and married. His herds of cattle are numbered by the thousand, his land has been cut up into town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the state.

"I might have done like Jim," his brother said lately, "if I'd thought in time. There's as good stuff in me as in him."

"There's as good stuff in that loaf of bread as in any I ever made," said his wife, "but nobody can eat it. There's not enough yeast in it." The retort, though disagreeable, was true. The quick, wide awake energy which acts as leaven to character is partly natural, but it can be inculcated by parents.—Industrial Enterprise.

Beecher's Fee.

The power of an orator can be largely measured by the degree of confidence which he inspires, and judged by this standard Henry Ward Beecher must be reckoned among the greatest speakers of modern times. Men who heard him in the pulpit or talked with him out of it could not question the sincerity which showed forth in his face, his manner and his voice.

Mr. Beecher was on a lecturing tour, and Major Pond, his manager, was sitting beside him in the railway car. Suddenly the preacher slapped his hand on the little watch pocket of his trousers and drew forth a small envelope. For a moment he looked at it in surprise, then opened it and smiled. Presently he turned to his companion.

"Major," said he, "I married a great railroad magnate a few months ago, and as I was taking leave of him he handed me an envelope, which I slipped in my pocket unopened. That was the last I thought of it until today. Just now I opened it, and this is what I found."

The major took the envelope. Within it were five $1,000 bills.—Youth's Companion.

A Curious Lake.

A curious phenomenon is that metal never rusts in the waters of Lake Titicaca. You can throw in a chain or an anchor or any article of ordinary iron and let it lie for weeks, and when you haul it up it will be as clean and bright as when it came from the foundry. And, what is stranger still, rust that has been formed upon metallic objects elsewhere will peel off when immersed in its waters. This is frequently noticed by railway and steamship men. Rusty car wheels and rails and even machinery can be brightened by soaking them in the waters of Lake Titicaca.—Chicago Record.

Just where the large crowds that suddenly fill the galleries of the senate and house when a notable speech is being made come from is a puzzle. They spring up, however, and as strangely disappear into nothingness.

Early gravness, without baldness, is said to be an indication of long life.

THE NAVAL YEOMAN.

HE IS THE SAILOR'S MENTOR ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.

Varied Duties That Bring Him In Contact With the Crew—He Is a Petty Officer and Is Burdened With Many Responsibilities—His Place In Battle.

When Jack Tar comes back to his ship after a cruise ashore and finds on the next morning that he has lost his caper so torn his trousers or any of his other garments that in order to pass the next inspection he must have new ones, he goes below to a little office way down in the hold of the ship and through a grated window tells the nature of his troubles to the yeoman, who sits at the desk inside busy with his account books. If it is a suit or a caper shoes that he wants, Jack first deposits his money, and when his measure for whatever article he wants is found in the record book of the crew it is turned over to him then and there.

With all of his virtues, Jack is an improvident fellow, and the government, which pays and feeds him, knows his weaknesses and essays to take care of him. First, it has him keep himself neat at all times or else gives him a chance to sample the ship's bread and water in a little cubby hole called a cell, and this being an established regulation the government furnishes to him the means of keeping himself neat.

Jack must sew and wash and darn his clothes when they need it, besides applying soap to himself as often as he can and keeping his shoes always clean and shiny. That the means might always be at the sailor's command years ago necessity created a naval storekeeper on board every ship, and tradition gave him the name of yeoman.

It is to the pay yeoman, who gets this title merely because his desk is beside that of the paymaster's clerk, that Jack goes for clothes, needles, thread, soap and other small articles. When his needs are of a nature not so purely personal—if, for instance, he is to paint the ship, mend a piece of rigging or perform any one of the hundred or more odd jobs necessary to keep the ship in trim—he goes to the equipment yeoman, the keeper of the stores needed for the ship only, and gets what he wants. But first he must have an order for the articles, and then must sign a receipt for them, for the government, though not stingy, wants to know where every penny goes and for what it is spent.

The engineers' department has a yeoman also, and to him the engineers, though they are commissioned officers, have to go for every article necessary for running the engines, even to the oil used on bearings and cranks. This yeoman has his office next to the engine rooms, and there the same form has to be gone through with, no matter what is wanted. Oils, metal for repairs tools and parts of machinery are kept in these storerooms, and the engineers' yeoman is keeper of them all.

The pay yeoman has the duty also of dispensing the daily rations to the crew, in order that the sailors may get neither too much nor too little. The sailor does not have to give a receipt for his food, but all that Jack eats is charged against him, not to be paid for by him, but as a part of his earnings.

In addition to the duty of dispensing the many articles used on shipboard the yeoman has to make out all requisitions for them when needed, and woe be unto him if he makes a mistake and the ship leaves port short of a supply in any particular. He stands as a sort of a mentor over the sailor, and while there is no rule giving him authority over the sailors' morals yet Jack stands in awe of him. Many a time he refrains from some prank or other that would end in his having to go to the yeoman and explain why certain things had happened to him or to his clothes or to a part of the ship's outfit. He would have to tell the truth, and he knows that he would be soundly and roundly lectured. If the matter was anything serious, the yeoman would have to report him to the captain, and then the sailor would be in trouble. This moral right of the yeoman comes with the fact that he is a petty officer, and one of Jack's first lessons, and it is often a hard one but always well learned, is to use respect in his actions toward a man with a rank.

While supplying the sailorman with the necessaries of life Uncle Sam does not forget the luxuries, and, though Jack afloat nowadays does not get his grog, he has his tobacco if he is of the mind to buy it and gets it from the window where he obtains his clothes. He pays a few cents a pound for it—just enough to pay the cost of manufacture. From the same man the sailor buys his pipes, too, and all the odds and ends that he may need.

Each yeoman has a number of assistants to do the manual part of the work. These are yeomen, too, with one exception, but are yeomen of the second class, and the head of each department ranks as a chief yeoman. The one exception among the assistants is the lowest assistant to the pay yeoman.

He is a bluejacket from the deck and is called by the man o' war's men Jack o' the Dust, because he handles the stores in bulk. He is in reality the storehouse porter, and for his unsailorlike duties gets extra rations or the equivalent in pay at the end of each month.

The chief yeoman has the rank and pay of a petty officer and messes with them. He is usually appointed from among the landsmen because of some knowledge which he may possess fitting him for his place. He is first made a second class yeoman and attains his rank as chief of his department by hard work and fitness. He is not supposed to know any of the duties of the seaman or to perform them, but he knows, as does every other naval man, that when a ship goes into battle every man must go to work, so after a little while aboard ship, long before he has become a chief yeoman, he knows his ship from stem to stern and can turn his hand to almost anything.

Only one of the yeomen has a definite and fixed duty for war times, the yeoman of the engineers. His place is in the magazine, and his duty is to unpack powder and help the marines and sailors send it up into the turrets. He is assigned to this work because he is better acquainted with mechanics than any of the others.

Once a chief yeoman, the aspirant for a petty officer's stripes is as high as he can go. He is above the sailors, but below the warrant officers, and is, as he puts it himself, the middleman. His pay is nearly twice that of the seaman, and his duties are several times more arduous and responsible.—New York Sun.

No Chance.

"You called on Miss Spritely the other evening. Didn't you find her charming in conversation?"

"I found her charming in monologue. We didn't succeed in holding any conversation."—Chicago Tribune.

THE THREE CENT COIN.

A Little Joker Which Is Liable to Bother Change Makers.

"Next to a gold dollar," said a business man, "there is nothing in the line of coins I detest quite as much as the 3 cent piece. There is no call for its existence, and the proper authorities, in my opinion, should call them all in and melt 'em up. Now, here is a 3 cent coin. Observe that it is of the same size as a dime, and when the light is poor it has the same general appearance as a dime. Undoubtedly some car conductor gave it to me for a dime and I accepted it at that value.

"I have been carrying it for a week in my small change overcoat pocket. Last night at the Park row station of the L road I gave it to the ticket seller and asked for two tickets, thinking that it was a dime. He pushed it back through the little window with an ironical smile and never a word. I asked his pardon and promptly gave him the proper coin, but I knew he thought I was trying to work 3 cents off on him for 10.

"Later on in the evening I was returning to my home in Brooklyn and without looking at it I thoughtlessly drew my 3 cent piece out of my coat and passed it to the bridge ticket seller with a request for four tickets. There was sarcasm in the tone of his voice as he requested me to 'guess again,' and I was about to lose my temper when I glanced down and saw my 3 cent piece lying before me.

"I made good again and once more dropped my despised coin back in my pocket. This morning when I boarded a car I put my hand in the same pocket, which contained at least a dollar in change, and handed the conductor, as I supposed, a dime. I never stopped reading my paper until the conductor, in a voice of mild protest, remarked, 'They don't go here,' whereupon I meekly hunted for a nickel. Now could anything be more exasperating?

"It seems to me that Uncle Sam should not permit such an absurd state of affairs, for these 3 cent coins place good citizens in very embarrassing positions. I vote to call 'em all in, and I know that most all men voice my views."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A STUDY OF IDIOTS.

The Special Ability Sometimes Shown by the Weakminded.

Insane people and maniacs frequently present neofilia and great artistic activity, and idiots frequently display special aptitudes in which they become superior to normal men, some of them becoming true prodigies, as is shown by Dr. Peterson in The Popular Science Monthly, October, 1896, especially in arithmetical and musical ability, with a particular inclination to imitate in models, drawings and pictures the objects which they have before them.

One of the most curious examples of this is "Blind Tom," a pure blooded negro born in Georgia in 1840. Born blind he showed no intelligence, except for sounds. He could not speak a word, but he could repeat any sound which he heard. Merely by the aid of sound he could repeat Greek, Latin, German and English texts, however long after he had heard them recited, could play on the piano from memory any piece, however difficult to follow, and had learned by memory 500 pieces of music.

Among cases of extraordinary memory in idiots Morel cites a cretin who remembered the date of the funerals of all the persons who had died in his parish within 35 years, with the names of those who had taken part in these funerals. Morel also cites the case of an idiot who could not count up to 20, but who knew the names of all the saints in the calendar with dates of their respective feasts.

As to the imitative faculty the most curious cases are cited. At the asylum of Earlwood there was an idiot who constructed a perfect model of a ship with all its more minute details. Geoffry Mind, a cretin who died in 1811, drew cats with so much skill that his drawings are preserved in all the leading museums of Europe. Gideon Buxton, the famous lightning calculator, who died in 1702, was stupid, and Zerah Colburn, exhibited at the age of 6 as a lightning calculator, could never learn anything. He had six toes and many characteristics of degeneracy. Dasah was absolutely a fool, and yet he could multiply mentally numbers of eight and ten figures.—Lombroso in Monist.

Volley Firing.

An old soldier says: "You often hear the story tellers speak about the firing of 'volley after volley,' but my experience was that mighty little volley firing occurred in battle. When a regiment went into battle you might hear two volleys or perhaps three, but after that it became a go as you please, with each man loading and firing as fast as he could without any attention to rhythm. The volley firing was regarded as a test of good drilling, however. If a regiment managed to fire, say, four consecutive volleys, you might hear the men boasting about it at the close of the battle. Of course there may have been instances where the volley firing was kept up for a considerable space of time, but I never was in such a battle. After about the second volley it became a confused rattle and roar and crash, with the small guns pattering indiscriminately like rainfall on the roof."—Kansas City Journal.

A Chance Meeting.

A plump and ruddy gentleman on a bicycle rolled contentedly down Fifteenth street the other afternoon. At New York avenue he met a young woman on a wheel and turned sharply aside to avoid a collision. She tacked in the same direction, saw her error and turned the other way just as the plump gentleman acted on a similar impulse. They wabbled, and then, just in the nick of time, both dismounted. The ruddy gentleman was purple with rage.

"Madam," he snorted, "what on earth do you mean? Did you want to kill me?"

The young woman was in a fit of a rage herself. She remounted.

"Oh, dear no," she said jeltz as she rolled away. "I am not the fool killer!"—Washington Post.

What Hurt.

Lily—The Widow Henpeck seems terribly cut up over her husband's death.

Pod—It wasn't so much his death as his last words, I fancy.

Lily—Why so? What were they?

Pod—He said that he was well prepared for the worst.—New York Journal.

There are supposed to be nearly 50,000 dentists practicing upon people's teeth in the world. A dentist's case of instruments nowadays contains between 300 and 400 instruments.

The exports of Argentina amount to $115,000,000 a year, of which $25,000,000 worth go to France and $14,000,000 to England.

THE REAL MANGO TRICK.

It Is to Eat the Fruit Without Having to Take a Bath Afterward.

Some people take to olives, caviare and complicated cheese without any preliminary training by a sort of instinct. They are so very few that they serve only as a hinted proof of the doctrine of heredity and atavism. The mango of the tropics falls in the same class.

The mango is of the size of a large apple and something the shape of a pear that has turned a somersault and has landed on the stem big end to. Its color is a dull and dark green with a blush of salmon on one side. It is impossible to bite into it as one would into a pear for two reasons—the skin is too tough and the stone is fully half as large as the whole fruit. The only way is to nibble off the skin, for it is too juicy to be pared. Gnaw the skin off one side until a considerable portion is exposed of the red flesh. Then suck in the juices and the meat together until the stone presents itself. The next feat is to get the stone and the other side of the fruit into the mouth while leaving the remainder of the skin outside and clear of the meat. In this ungraceful operation one speedily learns that the mango belongs to the natural order of clingstones. The remainder of the process is to eject the stone, which is an uncomfortably large mouthful. When one has eaten all the mangoes he cares to take at one sitting, it is necessary to take a bath and change the clothing in order to get rid of the superabundance of juice and pulp which will smear the face and daub the apparel despite all precautions.

As to the flavor of the mango, and no one would bother with the extremely sloppy fruit if it were not for real enjoyment of the flavor, it is possible to make a trial trip. Set a large clingstone peach to soak overnight in diluted turpentine and the next morning it will satisfactorily suggest the first taste of the mango. The smack of turpentine and rosin is most prominent in the skin, but it is quite marked in the juice and pulp. After cultivating the taste most people consider the mango the finest fruit of the tropics and recognize a dozen varieties by the varying strength of the turpentine. But no amount of cultivation of the taste will ever avail to solve the real trick of the mango—that is, to eat it without needing a bath afterward.—New York Sun.

LONG FINGER NAILS.

Indicate Rank and Good Breeding In Many Oriental Countries.

The countries where the long finger nail is most affected are Siam, Assam, Cochin China and China. The approved length varies from three or four to 23 inches. A Siamese exquisite permits the nails on his fingers to grow to such an extent that his hands are practically useless. The aristocrats who affect these nails cannot write, dress themselves or even feed themselves.

The Siamese hold the long finger nail in the same reverence we hold the family tree. Many of them never have had their nails cut from the day of their birth. On the first finger the nail is of moderate length—three or four inches—while on the other fingers the nails grow occasionally two feet. The thumb nail, which is also allowed to grow long, after reaching a certain length curves around like a corkscrew.

In both China and Siam the owners of long nails wear metal cases over them to preserve them, made of gold or silver, and jeweled. While long nails are not regarded as singular in China, they are rarely met with except on fanatics and pedantic scholars.

Among the fakirs in Hindustan a peculiar custom is that of holding the hand tightly clinched and in one position so long that at last the nails grow through the palm, emerging at the back of the hand and growing thence almost to the wrist. When the wasted muscles refuse to support the arm any longer, it is bound in position with cords.

In Nubia the long nail is regarded as indicative of good breeding. The aristocrats constantly subject their finger tips to cedar wood fire to insure a good growth.

The inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands are among the most expert tattooers on earth, and not even the crown of the head, the fingers and the toes are exempt from the needle. The hands are ornamented with utmost care, all the fingers having their own pattern, so the hand would look as though incased in a tight fitting glove were it not for the finger nails of enormous length which complete the hand adornment of the wealthier natives.—Chicago News.

Miss French's Mexican Pottery.

The following is said to be altogether characteristic of Miss French (Octave Thanet), who is described as being amiability and sweetness itself. On one occasion an individual in common workman's garb came up the elevator to her apartments and presented himself at her study door.

"There's some freight for you just come in on the steamer, mum," he said.

"Why, what is it?" Miss French inquired.

"Two crates of Mexican pottery, mum."

"But I haven't ordered any," she expostulated.

"Sure, but some friend is sending it, most like, and I come to ax fur the job of hauling it up for you," said the man.

"Why, I shall be very glad to give you the job, my man, and pray be careful in handling it," Miss French answered kindly.

"That I will, mum, sure, and there's $6 freight charges before the stuff can leave the yard. I'll take it along if you'll give me the change and bring the crates right up."

All this happened more than a year ago, and to this day Miss French is wondering what has become of the man, the $6 and the Mexican pottery.—Philadelphia Times.

A Domestic Incident.

"George, dear, I wish you'd lend me your knife."

"Yes, love."

"And please ask Mary to bring down my low apron from the bedroom, and a duster, and some sealing wax, and the piece of chamois skin."

"Anything else?"

"Yes; you must clean the yard and sweep it up a bit. And I shall want some copper wire and the screwdriver and some ammonia and an old toothbrush."

"Is that all? Are you going to repair all the furniture?"

"Don't be foolish now. I must have some court plaster, some old rags, a piece of rope and a pail of hot water."

"What is it? A surgical operation?"

"Oh, keep still and let me think of things. Let me see; there's nothing else—oh, yes, I must have a pair of scissors, the step ladder, a pair of old gloves and some soap."

"Good heavens!"

"I'm going to overhaul my bicycle."—Up to Date.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

Cured By Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills For Weak, Worn Out, Nervous People.

HAVE YOU THESE SYMPTOMS?

Are you nervous? Are you fidgety? Are you irritable? Are you changeable in your moods? Is your appetite capricious? Does your mind wander? Do you change your mind often on the same subject? Is it hard for you to concentrate your mind on any one subject? Are you forgetful? Are you sleepless? Do you have fits of cold or heat? Are you troubled at times with palpitation? Do you have cold sweats? Do you have spells in which you surely think you are going to die? Do you have brown moving specks before your eyes? Do you have strange roaring, buzzing sounds in your ears? Do you suffer from Paralysis, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia?

If you have these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, you may be sure that you suffer from a wasting away of the nerve cells, and Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills should be used at once. Dr. Hallock's Wonderful Electric Pills cure by restoring the nerve centers. The pills are made for this very purpose and are different from any other Nerve or Blood Remedy. Give them a trial. They will positively restore you to perfect health and give a buoyant spirit with nerves of steel and a happy disposition. Dr. Hallock's Electric Pills thoroughly tested for past 50 years. They are perfectly harmless and can be taken in safety by the most delicate.

Sold at stores or sent from laboratory, sealed, $1 per box; 6 boxes, sufficient to cure most obstinate cases, $5.

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Circular sent, sealed, free. HALLOCK DRUG CO., 110 Court St., Boston, Mass.

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OF PORTSMOUTH N. H.,

Have just completed a new system for bottling the

-OLD INDIA- -PALE ALE-

Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a sedative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this ale. Many people who are wakeful find that a glass taken at night secures them a continuing and refreshing sleep. As a tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

It is a food as well as a medicine. It is bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

"It is put up in cases of two dozen pints."

For further particulars write to the

Newfields Bottling Co.

NEWFIELDS, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From
New York, West and South, 10.00 a. m., 5.00, 6.30 p. m.
Boston, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10.00 a. m., 5.30, 9.00 p. m.
All points East, 7.30 a. m., 3.00, 9.00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 7.30, 11.00 a. m. 3.00, 5.30, 9.00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 10.30 a. m., 1.00, 5.30 p. m.
Concord and way stations, 10.30 a. m., 6 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 11.00 a. m.
Sanborn'ville, 8.30, 11.00 a. m., 6.30 p. m.
White Mountains, 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Dover, 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.
Newcastle, 9.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m.
Newington, 9.30 a. m.
Kittery and York, 11.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.
Eliot, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m.
Sundays, 11.00 a. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

For
Boston, West and South, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 4.55, 6.50 p. m.
Boston and way stations, 10.25 a. m., 1.50, 6.50 p. m.
All points East, 9.25 a. m., 1.50, 7.00 p. m.
Portland and way stations, 9.25 a. m., 1.50, 4.55, 7.00 p. m.
Concord and points North, 8.00, 9.25 a. m., 12.50, 4.55, 6.50 p. m.
Manchester and way stations, 8.00, 12.20 a. m., 4.55 p. m.
North Conway and way stations, 9.25 a. m.
Sanborn'ville, 9.25, 10.25 a. m., 5.00 p. m.
White Mountains, 8.00, 9.25, 10.25 a. m., 1.50, 4.55, 7.00 p. m.
Dover, 9.25 a. m., 1.50, 4.55, 7.00 p. m.
Newcastle, 10.30 a. m., 4.15 p. m.
Newington, 10.25 a. m.
Kittery and York, 10.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m.
Eliot, 9.25 a. m., 5.00 p. m.
Sundays, 4.00 p. m.

Registered mail closes one half hour before mail closes.

OFFICE HOURS—Week days, 7.30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 12 to 1 p. m.

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BOSTON & MAINE R.R

EASTERN DIVISION

Winter Arrangement, Oct. 2, 1899.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston, 3.50, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53, a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sundays, 3.50, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland, 9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.50, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 10.45 a. m., 5.55, p. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland: 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sundays 8.00, a. m.

For North Conway, 9.55, a. m.; 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth, 4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.36 p. m.

For Rochester, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45 5.30 p. m.

For Dover, 4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sundays, 8.00, 10.48 a. m., 8.57 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sundays 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth.

Leave Boston, 7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m. 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40, 7.00, p. m.

Leave Portland, 2.00, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.00 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Leave North Conway, 7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester, 7.19, 9.47 a. m., 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sundays, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth, 6.35, 7.32, 10.01 a. m., 4.05, 6.38 p. m.

Leave Dover, 6.50, 10.24 a. m. 1.40, 4.30, 6.33, 9.20 p. m. Sundays, 7.37 a. m., 9.25 p. m.

Leave Hampton, 9.22, 11.53 a. m. 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sundays, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 8.09 p. m.

Leave North Hampton, 9.28, 11.5 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sundays, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.15 p. m.

Leave Greenland, 9.35 a. m. 12.05, 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sundays, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:—

Portsmouth, 8.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.25 p. m
Greenland Village 8.39 a. m., 12.54 5.33 p. m.
Rockingham Junction, 9.07 a. m. 1.07 5.55 p. m.
Epping, 9.22 a. m., 1.21, 6.08 p. m.
Raymond, 9.32 a. m., 1.32, 6.18 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.
Manchester, 8.30, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m,
Raymond, 9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.
Epping, 9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.
Rockingham Junction, 9.47 a. m., 12.17 5.53 p. m.
Greenland Village, 10.01 a. m., 12.29, 6.06 p. m.

☞ Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster; St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt.; Montreal and the west.

☞ Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

GOVERNMENT FERRY

TIME TABLE.

Leave Navy yard—8:00*, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 11:45 p. m. 1:45, 2:35, 3:00, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 7:20 p. m. (Wednesdays and Saturdays,) (Sundays, 9:30, 10:45, 10:15 a. m., 12:10, 12:20 p. m. Holidays 8:40, 10:20, 11:20 a. m.

Leave Portsmouth—8:10*, 8:30, 8:50, 9:00, 1:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:55, 2:15, 3:20, 4:20, 5:00, 6:00, 9:00 p. m., (Wednesdays and Saturdays.) 8:05, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:30, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*From May until October.

Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway.

SPRING TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 22, 1900.

Until further notice cars will run as follows:

Leave Ferry Landing, Kittery, for York Beach—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, a. m., 12:00 m; 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 p m

For Seavey's—5:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a m; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 p m.

Leave York Beach for Portsmouth—5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a m; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 p m.

For Kittery only, 10:30.

The ferry to meet leaves the spring market for the every half hour from 6:50 a m to 10:50 p m, making close connection with car scheduled to leave ferry landing, Kittery, leaving ten minutes before the even hour and half hour.

Sunday time same as on week days, except that the last car leaves ferry landing, Kittery, at 8:00 a m and York Beach at 7:30 a m.

For special and extra cars address

W. G. Meloon, Gen. Manager.

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Already the stock is arriving and we are daily selling to ladies who are looking for first choice.

We have a custom tailoring department this season and would be glad to show you now through both departments.

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Nowadays....

Not only must have a complete knowledge of drugs, but to sell pure drugs he must know their adulterations; he must know just what to look for. We have that knowledge. We sell pure drugs and are careful.

Goodwin E. Philbrick,

Franklin Block,

Portsmouth, N. H.

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to 55 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

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THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

CITY BRIEFS

The cold, east wind is still having its inning.

The next theatrical attraction will be the Anderson Theater company, all next week.

The roof of the new addition to the Morley button factory is being put in place.

Conner, photographer studio, (formerly Nickerson's,) No. 1 Congress street.

Court Rockingham, No. 6, Foresters of America, will hold a reunion on May 2, next.

Don't fail to license your dog. It will save you and the canine lots of trouble.

The cold winds have the laugh on those who have ventured into lighter flannels.

The city will be full of pretty school ma'ams today, here to attend the High school teachers' institute.

State Agent Robert E. Hodgkins of the N. H. S. P. C. A., is to investigate a cruelty case at Brentwood.

Rubber heels become very popular and John G. Mott is fitting out the local public with an excellent article

Barge "Grant," Capt. Garcia, from Philadelphia, with 1500 tons of coal, for J. A. & A. W. Walker, arrived on Thursday.

The members of the Merrimack Social club attended a dance in Dover on Thursday evening, given by the Century club of that city.

The special sale at the Meat Department at the Globe Grocery Co., on Saturday will be 2500 lbs. Roast Pork at ten cents a pound.

Lots of money made on New York Stock Exchange with $30. Send for particulars. ARCHIBALD AINSLIE, 31 Broadway, New York.

The outlook for the mackerel market is very encouraging. Already four trips have brought into New York from fifty to 250 barrels each, of fine ones.

The "Hampton Breeze" will again appear on June 16th and will cover the beaches from Plum Island to Rye. Messrs. Kelley and Mahoney will publish it,

The school teachers did lots of shopping on their visit here today and judging by the numerous bundles that were carried away they were of the opinion that Portsmouth is a good place to trade.

Mary Lawson of Portsmouth has been given an honorable discharge from the state industrial school in Manchester. Splendid exercises were given at the school on Thursday. Miss Lawson has proved to be one of the brightest scholars at the school.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Louis Green was held at the family residence on Union street at half past two o'clock this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of the fellow workmen and friends of the deceased. The service for the dead was conducted by Rev George E Leighton pastor of the Universalist church. The workmen from the coopers' department at the Jones brewery attended in a body and the pall bearers were his fellows in that shop. The interment was in Proprietor's cemetery under the direction of Oliver W Ham.

The body of Titus Salter Tredick is expected to arrive in New York today from London and notice of the funeral will be published later.

AFTER A HORSE THIEF.

The Dover police notified the police of this city this morning that a team had been stolen in that city and said the alleged thief was a man named Flynn, who had no upper teeth and wore a black mustache. The team is made up of a bay horse, a top buggy and a dark robe with red stripes. The local officers were unable to find a team answering this description here.

WATER FRONT NEWS.

Arrived April 27—Tug Tamaqua, Philadelphia for Newburyport and barge Preston with coal for J. A. and A. W. Walker; tug Waltham, Philadelphia for Boston and barge Grout, coal for same parties; steamer William H. Moody, Rockport with stone; tug Howell, Gloucester, returned after scraping and painting; tug Piscataqua from Boston with barges Exeter and Eliot, light for Eliot.

In lower harbor, April 27—Schooner Chase, Boston for Rockland, light.

DISTRIBUTING RAILS.

The work of distributing the rails and ties for the new double track between this city and Hampton was begun today and the large gang of men employed on the construction of the roadbed will be able to rush the work.

TO END PUDDLE DOCK.

Important Meeting of Mayor and Aldermen Last Evening.

Old Liberty Bridge Will be Done Away With.

Electric Light Company Wants to Know Where it Stands.

The board of mayor and aldermen met on Thursday evening, in regular session. Considerable business was transacted, perhaps the most important being the order to do away with Liberty bridge and fill up the so called Puddle dock

The meeting opened with the mayor in the chair. Ald. Pray was absent, but came in later.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The petition of Susan D. Flynn, asking for the relaying of the brick sidewalk in front of her residence on State street, was referred to the committee on streets.

The request of Langdon Perkins for the removal of the lamp-post and hydrant on the corner of Mt. Vernon and South streets to a point about six feet from where they are now situated, was referred to the committee on fire department and the committee on street lights.

On motion of Ald. Kirvan, J. Elmer Schurman was granted a continuance of his license to run a bowling alley and one pool-table on Court street.

A petition was received from the residents and tax payers of Christian Shore, requesting that a new road be built between Myrtle and Maplewood avenues, and it was referred to the committee on laying out and widening streets.

The request of Lemuel McIntire for an asphalt sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 16 Lincoln avenue, was referred to the committee on streets.

The request of John Mott to establish a boot black stand on the corner of Congress and Fleet streets was referred to the committee on police.

The petition requesting the extension of Sparhawk street to Mrytle avenue was referred to the committee on laying out and widening streets.

The request of Ellen B. O'Keefe for the relaying of the sidewalk at No. 111 Market street was referred to the committee on streets, with power.

The following communication from the Portsmouth Gas, Electric Light and Power company was referred to the committee on street lights, with the mayor, to confer with the company and report at the next meeting:

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the Board of Aldermen of the City of Portsmouth

Gentlemen—Since the expiration o our contract for lighting the city nearly three months have elapsed and we have furnished the light without any contract and without making any arrangements regarding it.

We have for some time felt the need of some new and approved machinery at our plant and the question whether we are continue to light the city for any length of time will control us in determining what sort of machinery we shall purchase and how much money we shall expend. It will make a great difference to us and it is only fair that we should know what to expect

As the time has now arrived when we must decide what to do about such machinery, we venture to call your attention to the matter and ask you if you will as soon as possible inform us what we are to expect as to lighting the city in the future.

As you all well know, our stockholders are mostly residents of the city and taxpayers, and the company is also a large taxpayer, both in general taxes and water taxes, and we should be pleased to continue to furnish light for the city at such fair and reasonable compensation as will enable us to continue to do business in the city.

Very respectfully,
Portsmouth Gas, Electric Light and Power company.
By H. FISHER ELDREDGE, President.

A communication was received from the assessors, requesting an increase in their pay from $25 to $50 per annum. It was referred to the committee on bills on second reading.

The request of Mrs. McSweeney to move a building from the Portsmouth Brewing company's property on Bow street to her premises on New Vaughan street was referred to the committee on streets, with power.

A petition from the residents of Water street and vicinity, requesting the city to fill in the so called Puddle dock and thus abate the nuisance arising therefrom, was read.

Ald. Phinney moved that the committee on streets be instructed to build a wall outside of the bridge and fill in the dock.

Ald. Vaughan offered an amendment that the wall be of granite and be done by contract.

Ald. Phinney thought that the citizens would be better satisfied if the work was not done by contract, and the matter was put to a vote, which resulted in Ald. Vaughan's amendment being defeated.

The request of Orwin Griffin for an asphalt sidewalk at No. 10 Union street was referred to the committee on streets.

The city auditor's report was read and accepted and the bills were ordered paid.

The report of the committee on streets was read and the petitions recommended were granted on a yea and nay vote. Ald. Blaisdell, Garrett, Pray, Rand, Whitehouse, Kirvan and A. N. Wells voted in the affirmative, and C. F. Wells, Vaughan and Phinney in the negative.

Ald. Blaisdell, for the committee on sewers, reported favorably on the petitions referred to the committee, and the sewers were ordered constructed, on a yea and nay vote, the board voting as before.

The bill of H. A. Marden for work on the new engine house at the west end was read and ordered paid.

Ald. Rand moved that the city purchase four horses. Ald. Vaughan offered an amendment that the number be made three and the cost not exceed $350.00 per pair. The amendment was lost.

The matter was left to the committee on streets, with power.

Ald. Phinney offered a resolution appointing John Caswell gate-keeper at the South mill bridge, at a salary of twenty-five dollars. The resolution was passed, on motion of Ald. Garrett.

James Connell appeared before the board and asked to have the sewer taken from his land and placed in Richards avenue. On motion of Ald. Phinney, the matter was referred to the committee on sewers, to report at the next meeting.

Ald. Phinney offered a resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee to ascertain the cost of sprinkling the business section of the city, from Market to Deer streets, Congress to Bridge, Pleasant to Court and Daniel to Penhallow; the horses to be used from the quick-hitch on Court street The resolution was lost on a yea and nea vote, Ald. Vaughan, Phinney and A. N. Wells voting yea, and Ald. Blaisdell, Rand, Pray, Whitehouse, C. F. Wells, Garrett and Kirvan voting nay.

On motion of Ald. Vaughan all pipes for sewerage were ordered bought by contract.

Permission was granted H. H. Dutton to encumber South and Broad streets for building purposes.

Adjourned for two weeks.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

Rehearsals for the presentation of Brother Against Brother, by Lucullus Division, Knights of Pythias, on the evening of May 17th, are progressing well. The cast of characters that is to put on the drama is as follows:

Frank Bennett, afterwards a Colonel in the Union Army. .... .Thaddeus L. Hersey
Martin Bennett, afterwards a Captain and Spy in the Confederate Army... ... ... Charles F. Hussey
Gen. Jas. Quinlan, commanding a detachment of the Union Army in the South Alva Frost
Michael Duffy, afterwards a Sergeant in the Union Army. Allison L Phinney
Stephen Redmond, a Private in the Union Army . . . . Fred Horner
Maurice Thompson, who fought for neither the North nor South, but was a rag on every bush . ... Doc. Dorr
Capt. Ward, Private Secretary to the General, and an Officer in the Union Army John Taylor
Alabama Joe, a Union Spy. .Austin Trefethen
Ike Jackson, Overseer of the Bennett Plantation . ...R. E. Smith
Mabel Parker, a Northern girl on a visit to friends in the South.... ... Ida Foote
Celia Bennett, Southern born, but a Rebel at heart . . .. . Elle Goldsmith

FISHERMEN ARE SAFE.

No Need For Any Alarm For York Men, Who Returned Thursday Night.

There was no occasion for the alarming report sent out from this city on Thursday evening concerning the belief that six fishermen from Cape Neddick, who left York that morning and had not returned that evening, had been lost.

The men returned to York late that evening and reported that they had never been in danger. While the weather outside was very rough, owing to the high wind, the men stuck to their fishing and returned with a good day's fare.

The men in the craft who turned up safe and sound are Dwight Bodwell, Leonard Silva, Joseph Donnell, William Bridges, Jesse Bridges, Herbert Donnell and George Donnell.

"THE BETTER PART

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health giving.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The County Well Represented at Meeting in the High School Building.

One of the most profitable gatherings of the teachers of the county was begun in the Portsmouth High school building in this city at ten o'clock this forenoon, the institute being held under the direction of the Rockingham County Teachers' association.

A very attractive program was arranged for the day and there was a large attendance of the teachers of the county, the main room in the building being crowded when the institute was opened by devotional exercises by the Rev. Dr. George W. Gile of the Middle street Baptist church of this city.

An address of welcome was delivered by Superintendent H. C. Morrison of this city, after which there was an address by Professor Clarence M. Weed of the New Hampshire college of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

The forenoon session closed with a business meeting.

The program for this afternoon was as follows:

Afternoon—2 00, "Arithmetic in Primary and Grammar Grades," Prof. William A. Francis, Phillips Exeter academy; "How to Enjoy Good Literature," Miss Frances A. Mathes, Portsmouth High school; "The Place of the Kindergarten in the Public school," Miss Lucy Wheelock, Boston.

The following are the officers of the Rockingham County Teacher's association:

President, Robert Marshal Brown, Portsmouth;

Vice President, Albion M. Burbank, Exeter;

Secretary, Miss Josephine Page, Manchester;

Treasurer, Miss Lillian Y. Chapman, Greenland,

Executive Committee, Robert Marshall Brown (ex-officio,) John L. Mitchell, Miss Bertha Colburn, Portsmouth; Miss Charlotte Churchill, Exeter, Miss Hobbs, Hampton.

G. A. R. ORDERS.

Department Commander Proctor Issues the Memorial Day Circular.

The usual Memorial day orders to G. A. R. posts have been issued from the headquarters of the department in Concord. Among the items in the circular forwarded to the posts are the following:

Headquarters will be maintained as heretofore, at the state house, Concord, and the appointment of Frank Battles, post 2, Concord, as assistant adjutant general is herewith announced. All official communications should be addressed to him at headquarters, and all correspondence of a private nature with the department commander should be forwarded to him at Wilton.

Post commanders having any comrade in the organization whom they desire to honor by having an appointment issue to him as aide de-camp on the staff of the department commander, will forward the name of such comrade to headquarters at once.

General orders No 2 deals with Memorial day and says:

"Pursuant to national orders No. 6 which together with Nos. 5 and 7 of the same series, are promulgated herewith, the posts of this department will observe Memorial day, Wednesday, May 30, in accordance with their usual custom, or in such manner as the condition of their locality may make most befitting. The department commander suggests that posts extend earnest invitations to all auxiliary bodies to join them in attending divine worship on Memorial Sunday.

"Post commanders will find herewith enclosed blanks for post chaplain's report on the observance of the day. These should be made out immediately after the exercises are brought to a close and forwarded to the department chaplain, the Rev. George Patten, Peterborough. Posts which as an organization do not have charge of the ceremonies in their vicinity, or which join other posts in observing the day should report such facts on the blanks mentioned."

BICYCLE THEIVING BEGUN.

First Person to Lose a Wheel is Herb. B. Dow, Thursday Night.

The first person to lose a bicycle this season is Herbert B. Dow of the firm of Hoyt & Dow of Congress street. His wheel was stolen from the entrance of Mechanics' block between half past eight and ten o'clock on Thursday evening. Mr. Dow was attending a lodge meeting during that time.

The missing wheel is a Remington model, numbered 113775, of 56 gear. A peculiarity of the wheel is that the left crank is six and a half inches and the right crank is seven inches.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both." If it doesn't, try Burdock Blood Bitters.

PERSONALS

Robert J. Kirkpatrick was in Manchester on Thursday.

Benjamin Mugridge, Jr., is ill with tonsilitis at his home on Pleasant street.

Gardner Urch and Howard Libbey of Eliot were in this city on Thursday.

Levi Norton, clerk at B. F. Mugridge's, is ill at his home on Union street.

Alex. Bilbruck played at the rendition of The Mikado in Exeter on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Edgar D. Stoddard of Hanover street is passing a few days with friends in Manchester.

Rev. Thomas W. Brown of Melrose, Mass., will preach in the Unitarian church next Sunday.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Dudley N. Carpenter, U. S. N., and bride, are the guests of his mother, on Middle street.

Mrs. John H. Ford and son, Edward, of Portsmouth, N. H., are the guests for a few days of Mrs. Michael O. Mahoney of Chestnut street.—Haverhill Gazette.

Mrs. Lillian Young, employed at Currier and Dunbar's restaurant, is passing a fortnight's vacation in York and Salem, Mass.

General Nelson A. Miles and family will spend the summer in York. Mrs Miles has engaged apartments at the Albracca for the season, and General Miles will spend as much time in York as his duties will permit.

ORDERED TO SURVEY THE MONONGAHELA.

Orders have been recieved at the navy yard to hold a survey on the U. S. T. S. Monongahela immediately upon her arrival. She will be placed in dry dock and if all work is done on her that has been recommended she will go out of commission.

The Monongahela has not been here since 1892 when an expenditure of $25,000 was made in the construction department. Considerable work will be done in the equipment department and her decks will be caulked. It will give work to a large number of men who have not been employed for a number of months.

POOL.

Woods and Kehoe will furnish entertainment for the pool cranks at the Eagle this evening, appearing in a 150 point game. This will be the third contest between the two. Neither is to have a handicap tonight. On Monday night Mowe and Jenness are to play.

SHOCKING

results may follow the use of ELECTRICAL GOODS of cheap make. They are apt to give out at unexpected times and places We offer SUPPLIES which are cheap only in price. The material used in each article is of the best, and the workmanship is as good as skilled labor can make it.

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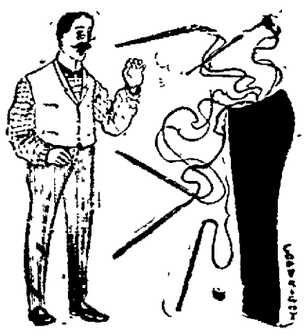
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

5 Daniel St., Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.



THE WORK OF THE NEEDLE

in the hands of one skilled in its use something good to see. That is why the garments tailored here are so pleasing. The

STYLE, FIT AND FINISH

show the touch of the expert.

And there's no better goods anywhere than those we present for inspection Oxfords, cashmeres, worsteds and tweeds—solid colors, stripes invisible plaids and checks in refined and pleasing designs.

JAS. HAUGH

20 High Street.

WIND MILLS TANKS AND PUMPS

Gasoline and Hot Air Engines.

Artesian Wells Drilled

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EXPERIENCED MEN TO DO THE WORK

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BOTTLER OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks.

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer Tonic, Vanila, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general. every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton

18 Bow Street, Portsmouth

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